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SOVIET UNION POLITICAL AFFAIRS

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GROSSU SPEECH TO MOLDAVIAN JULY 87 PARTY PLENUM

Information Report

18000800 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA in Russian 17 Jul 87 pp 1-4

[Information Report on the Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum of 16 July 1987]

[Text] A Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum took place on 16 July in Kishinev. Invited to it were the first secretaries of the party raykoms, the chairmen of the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, the executives of ministries, departments, and leading enterprises, and the secretaries of primary party organizations who are not members of the Central Committee and the Auditing Commission.

S. K. Grossu, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, gave a report "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization in Regard to the Implementation of the Decisions of the July (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum With Respect to the Radical Restructuring of the Management of the Economy."

The following spoke in the discussions: L. V. Tsurkan, the first secretary of the Tiraspol Party Gorkom; V. S. Odobesku, a cutter of the Zorile Shoe Production Association; V. F. Semenov, the secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; N. V. Stadinchuk, the first secretary of the Oknitskiy Party Raykom; A. A. Zhuchenko, the president of the MoSSR Academy of Sciences; V. A. Morozov, the secretary of the Signal Plant Party Committee; A. N. Sangeli, the first deputy chairman of the MoSSR Council of Ministers and the chairman of the republic's Gosagroprom [State Agroindustrial Committee]; O. P. Yarandina, a solderer of the Bendery Elektroapparatura Plant; V. G. Kutyarkin, the deputy chairman of the MoSSR Council of Ministers and the chairman of the republic's Gosplan; F. A. Angeli, the director of the Moldavian Information Agency (ATEM) at the MoSSR Council of Ministers; V. V. Burduzhan, the chairman of the Pogranichnik Kolkhoz of the Bri-chanskiy Rayon; P. S. Mikhnevich, the MoSSR minister of construction; V. M. Yefimov, the first secretary of the Faleshtskiy Party Raykom; V. M. Tkachenko, the first deputy chairman of the Kishinev City Soviet of People's Deputies Is-polkom; Yu. N. Zinovyev, the deputy chairman of the MoSSR Gosagroprom; V. S. Trachevskiy, the director of the Kishinev Alfa Color Television Plant; and A. L. Budyanu, the MoSSR minister of finance.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum unanimously adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

V. I. Smirnov, the second secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, addressed the Plenum with information of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau "On the Progress of the Implementation of the Organizational-Political Measures of the Moldavian CP Central Committee in Regard to the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Moldavian CP Congress."

The following spoke in the discussions: M. Kh. Popov, the first secretary of the Sorokskiy Party Raykom; S. I. Lozan, the chairman of the MoSSR State Committee for Television and Radio; I. I. Muntyan, the brigade leader of the tractor brigade of the Progress Kolkhoz of Floreshtskiy Rayon; and G. F. Anton, the first secretary of the Strashenskiy Party Raykom.

The Plenum resolution on the question discussed is adopted unanimously.

The Plenum examined the organizational question.

The Plenum released I. T. Gutsu from the position of chief of the Industry Department of the Moldavian CP Central Committee in connection with his transfer to other work.

The Plenum confirmed N. I. Dudeu as chief of the Industry Department of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

S. K. Grossu, the first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, gave the concluding speech.

V. S. Babichev, the chief of the Organizational Party Work Department [sektor] of the CPSU Central Committee; V. I. Shkurko, an instructor of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and A. Ye. Pasov, an instructor of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee.

Grossu Speech on Restructuring

18000800 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA in Russian 17 Jul 87 pp 2-4

[Speech of S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, at the 6th Plenum of the Moldavian CP Central Committee on 16 July 1987: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization in Regard to the Implementation of the Decisions of the June (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee With Respect to the Radical Restructuring of the Management of the Economy"]

[Excerpts] Not enough is being done in the Ministry [of Construction], its trusts and DSK [integrated house-building combines] to enlarge the general construction brigades with a view to encompassing the entire complex of work in three shifts. For example, the overall strength of the brigade of the deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade I. N. Roshki, from the Monolitstroy [not further identified] Trust is 22 people, which is far from the optimum size, but the manager of the trust, comrade A. A. Mikhaylov, flatly refuses the brigade leader's request to enlarge the brigade and to improve its work.

An important problem is the supply of construction projects with cadres. In Kishinev there is a shortage of 3,000 construction workers compared to the plan, in Tiraspol--800, in Rybnitsa--370, etc. The Council of Ministers, evidently, must examine especially the question of the supply of construction projects with cadres and find a solution for it. Without this, the planned construction growth rates will remain on paper.

The motorists will in no way drop out of the ranks of the backward. Working in the new conditions of management, the Ministry of Motor Transport, during the first six months, failed to cope with the realization of the plan for the transport of freight in accordance with the contracts concluded. Every third automobile enterprise failed to fulfill its contract obligations. The complaints of the minister, comrade V. M. Fomin, about the failure to secure the transport plan with orders of the shippers do not rest on weighty arguments. During the six months, the motor transport workers transported 4.2 million tons of freight above the concluded contracts, but since this work was not included in the plan, the labor collectives did not receive credit for significant sums in the economic incentive funds. The apparatus of the ministry must learn to manage rationally, to search actively for customers, to increase the transport volumes, and then the plans will also be fulfilled and the opportunity will be given to come up with a better solution for the tasks of production and social development.

In many regions, people talk more about intensive technology than they introduce it. Thus, because of the infringement of the principles of labor organization, the inexperienced use of mineral and organic fertilizers, and other work defects in the Ukraina Kolkhoz of Rybnitskiy Rayon and the Kolkhoz imeni Gagarin of Orgyevskiy Rayon, the productivity of winter wheat does not exceed 19 quintals per hectare. The Zarya Sovkhoz of Leovskiy Rayon and the Koykovo Sovkhoz of Dubossarskiy Rayon obtained 6 and 13 quintals of corn, the Progress Kolkhoz of Grigoriopskiy Rayon--10 quintals of marketable sunflower seeds, and the sovkhozes of Tseneshtskiy, Chernenkovskiy, and Rezinskiy rayons--120-140 quintals of sugar beets.

A basic reason for the low yields is the fragmentariness of the sowings, which sharply lowers the effectiveness of intensive technologies. As an audit showed, sugar beet crops have great fragmentariness in almost all rayons, and in many places--alfalfa, corn, and sunflower and other crops. The fields look especially bad in Leovskiy, Dubossarskiy, Rybnitskiy, and Kantemirskiy rayons, where there is an average shortage of 25-30 percent of plants in the cultivated crops. In the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov of Kaushanskiy Rayon, the strip farming sowings of corn with soybeans are fragmented to the extent of one-half, in the Druzhba Kolkhoz of Kantemirskiy Rayon--tomatoes to the extent of 50 percent, in the Kolkhoz imeni S. Lazo of Kriulyanskiy Rayon--tobacco to the extent of 60 percent, in the Kolkhoz imeni F. Antosyak of Rybnitskiy Rayon--sugar beets to the extent of 40 percent, in the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin--soybean to the extent of 90 percent, etc. Do the managers of the indicated farms and regions at all have elementary concepts of "intensiveness"?

During the current five-year plan, being guided by progressive experience, it is necessary to bring about a significant increase in the intensification of agriculture. The realization of the adopted scientific-technical programs for the production sectors must become the basic direction in this work. For this, the activity of the scientific-production associations must be radically restructured.

There must be still greater intensification of the synthesis of science with practice on the basis of the application of new effective forms and, above all, scientific-production systems for the production of individual types of products. During this year, an attempt was undertaken to create such systems for the cultivation of vegetables, potatoes, soybeans, and corn on irrigation. And they are in essence operating. However, because of the excessive sluggishness of the services of Gosagroprom, their legalization and the conferring on them the appropriate status have still not been completed.

Irrigation is the most important reserve for increasing the productivity of the fields in the conditions of the republic. However, this source of obtaining guaranteed harvests is being utilized unsatisfactorily. More than 20,000 hectares of land requiring irrigation are practically not being exploited, and about 50,000 hectares are in a neglected state. Up to the present time, an efficient system for the management of the irrigation fund has not been created in our republic.

In water supply construction, too, there are no appreciable improvements. During the first 6 months, approximately 6 million rubles in capital investments were underutilized, and the rates of construction and installation work were lowered by 9 percent compared to the past year. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (comrade V. I. Grek) is manifesting sluggishness in preparing construction organizations under its jurisdiction for work on a full cost accounting basis, the collective contract, and other progressive forms of labor organization and payment. It is necessary for the collegium of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to take effective measures to reorient the departments to the new methods of management, to increase the demand on cadres for the execution of the plans for water supply construction, and to begin to put into operation the existing reserves for the acceleration of the desalting of Lake Yalpus and the introduction of the irrigated lands in the south of the republic.

Thanks to the measures that have been adopted, it proved possible on the whole to stabilize the work in animal husbandry and to increase its efficiency. Good rates were attained by the farms of Brichanskiy, Glodyanskiy, and Slobodzeyskiy rayons, where after 6 months the production of milk increased by 7-16 percent, and meat--by 3-42 percent.

At the same time, in many farms and rayons no fundamental changes in the development of the sector have taken place, and in a number of places it is in a stagnant state. In the first half of the current year, by comparison with the corresponding period of the past year, 23 rayons produced less milk, 28--less meat, and 22--fewer eggs.

In an extremely difficult situation is animal husbandry in Kaushanskiy, Kantemirskiy, Tarakliyskiy and Sorokskiy rayons (first party raykom secretaries N. G. Domentiy, I. I. Buzhak, G. V. Nekt, and M. Kh. Popov). Here the state targets with respect to the majority of indicators have not been met for 6 months. The reason for the lagging behind lies in the fact that in the indicated rayons a clear-cut system for the development of the sector has not been developed and is not being implemented, the level of pedigree and livestock work is low, and the feed base is developing slowly.

It should be noted that the "Program 4000" that has been adopted in the republic is being realized unsatisfactorily. During the past year, 35 rayons did not reach the milk yield stipulated by the program, and the Chernenkovskiy Rayon (first party raykom secretary M. I. Krushelinskiy) is the only one in the republic which did not even manage the advance to 3,000 kilograms of milk per cow. Milk yields of 200-300 kilograms less than projected by the program were obtained in the farms of Kantemirskiy, Lazovskiy, and Rybnitskiy rayons.

The party raykoms, the Main Administration for Animal Husbandry of Gosagroprom (comrade I. K. Urzika), and the rayon agroindustrial associations must increase the responsibility of the farm managers and the specialists in livestock and veterinary medicine for the improvement of the selection and pedigree work, the creation of a highly productive dairy herd and a strong feed base, and the unconditional fulfillment of the "Program 4000." It will be incorrect to attribute its realization to the end of the five-year plan. Already during the current year, 6-8 rayons can and must overcome this limit, and subsequently the overwhelming majority of the rayons will have to reach a milk yield of 4,000 kilograms per cow.

Poor use is being made of the possibilities for the development of hog-breeding. In 1986, only 13 of 37 hog-complexes reached the projected parameters. In spite of the high genetic potential that has been created, the average daily additional weight during fattening amounted to 455 instead of 550 grams during the first 6 months. The lowest average weight gains of hogs--from 235 to 355 grams--are being obtained by the complexes of Tarakliyskiy, Kaushanskiy, Lazovskiy, and Rezinskiy rayons.

By the end of the five-year plan, the republic will have to reach hog-breeding to the level of the best world indicators. All head of swine must be fattened in 210 days and be handed over with a live weight of no less than 150 kilograms per head, and besides of meat conditions. To carry out this task, the Progress Scientific Production Association (comrade Ye. V. Renitsa) must supply to production a young animal of the best line and pedigree combinations, Moldkhliebprodukt [not further identified] (comrade M. I. Tuzlov) must fully secure the breeding of livestock with special mixed feeds, and Gosagroprom and the managers of the complexes must everywhere complete the modernization of the enterprises and their transfer to the new technology of meat production. This is especially important in the conditions of the current year that have developed, where the the head of swine have decreased by 205,000.

The livestock breeders of the republic have also not brought about a qualitative turning-point in the fattening of cattle in complexes. During the first 6 months, the weight gains came to 543 grams, which is 56 grams less than the level of the past year and 220 grams less than the limit projected by the 16th Moldavian CP Congress. Incomprehensible is the position of the Kantemirskiy, Lazovskiy, and Rezinskiy party raykoms, and rayon agroindustrial associations which accept the fact that in their beef production complexes the weight gains are three times lower than in the same enterprises in Florshitskiy, Grigoriopol-skiy, and Glodyanskiy rayons.

In the republic, there has been an increase in the volumes of prepared feeds, and their quality has increased. In a number of rayons (Kotovskiy, Lazovskiy, and Ryshkanskiy rayons), the construction of tiled capacities for feed storage is practically being completed; hay storage is being installed; the feed procurement is being carried out with more intensive speed.

However, by far not everywhere is this problem being solved thoroughly. According to the status of 13 July, in Kamenskiy, Rezinskiy, and Bessarabskiy rayons, the task with respect to the procurement of hay was fulfilled only to the extent of 7-16 percent, and of haylage--to the extent of 26-41 percent. Things are no better with respect to the quality of the procured feeds. In Yedinetskiy Rayon, only 25 percent of the hay meet the requirements of 1st class. In Rybnitskiy and Vulkaneshtski rayons, only 6-14 percent of the haylage mass have been laid in.

During the current year, favorable conditions are taking shape on the whole for the procurement of a sufficient quantity of different high-quality feeds. The task of the party, Soviet and economic organs consists in mobilizing the village toilers to secure exemplary care of the fodder crops and their timely harvest and procurement.

One of the reserves of production growth and the increase of its efficiency is the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and payment, collective, family and individual contracts.

This has been convincingly demonstrated by the cattle-breeders of the inter-farm enterprise for beef production of Floreshtski Rayon (chairman comrade R. A. Zelenenko), who have gone over to the collective contract. In the new conditions, the number of those working in the complex has been reduced by 32 persons while there has been an increase in the number of cattle by 2,000 head. In 1986, the average daily weight gains increased by 170 grams and came to 846, including 1,034 grams during fattening. Output valued at 65,100 rubles per 1 average annual worker was produced, and wages increased by 52 percent. About 3 million rubles in profits were obtained.

Another example. In the past year, 1,267 people worked on the family contract in the farms of the Varnitsa Agroindustrial Association. They were assigned 849 hectares of vegetable crops. They obtained 190.7 quintals of onions and turnips from every hectare, 317 quintals of tomatoes, and 188.4 quintals of egg-plant.

However, on the whole the contract has not received the requisite development and a decisive turn to the quality application of new forms of labor organization has not taken place. Gosagroprom, the party raykoms and rayispolkoms must draw the appropriate conclusions from this and bring about a significant activization of the work in this direction.

The June CPSU Central Committee Plenum called attention to the necessity of again returning to the question of the role of the private subsidiary farm in the solution of the food program. This applies most directly to Moldavia. The share of production output on private subsidiary farms in the total volume of gross agricultural production of the republic decreased from 18.2 percent in the 10th Five-Year Plan to 17.1 percent in the 11th Five-Year Plan, and in 1986 it amounted to only 16.2 percent. The volume of production obtained from a private subsidiary farm in Moldavia is the lowest among all the union republics.

In this link animal husbandry has been especially neglected. On the average for the republic, there are only 1 cow and 2 head of swine for every 10 peasant homesteads. In the territory of the Kolibashski Rural Soviet of Vulkaneshtski

Rayon there are only 36 cows and 58 hogs for 5,633 inhabitants. For this reason it is not surprising that the rural inhabitant travels to the city to purchase food. The main reason for such a state of animal husbandry in the subsidiary farms lies in the fact that the population is not being given the requisite assistance in the acquisition of young animals and in the provision of feed for cattle.

Good undertakings in this direction are found in Suvorovskiy Rayon. Thus, the Raskaytsy Sovkhoz is extending comprehensive assistance to its workers in the acquisition of young animals, coarse fodder, succulent and concentrated feeds, and has solved the questions of the acceptance of surpluses of livestock production locally. As a result, during the last 4 months of the current year alone, about 40 tons of milk have been sold to the sovkhoz from the private town-houses of citizens, where 130 cows are kept. V. I. Mironov, a worker in a vegetable-growing brigade of this farm, turned over more than 1,400 kilograms of milk, and comrade V. I. Kushchenko, a metalworker, raised and delivered 4 head of cattle with a live weight of 1,678 kilograms, as the result of which his family budget was enlarged by 2,920 rubles.

Not only the rural population must be involved in the production of food. Much can also be done by pensioners and housewives of the republic. This is what V. N. Popov, a war and labor veteran from Tiraspol, wrote apropos of this: "There are 27,000 pensioners in the city--an enormous work force. Here is who can cultivate every free plot of land. However, in Moldavia there is a great deal of unused land, but they do not allow its cultivation." The veteran's letter is a serious reproach of the city and rayon ispolkoms for the sluggishness they have shown in the implementation of the decision of the government of the republic concerning the allotment of plots for the development of collective gardening associations.

The food industry of the republic is in need of fundamental reforms. Not long ago, in a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee, serious reprimands concerning the shortcomings in the development of the processing sectors and the raw material storage base were addressed to Moldavia. The available industrial capacities lag significantly behind the possibilities of agriculture. The producer goods have become obsolete and are being renewed extremely slowly. At the same time, capital investments are being assimilated poorly. During the past year, they were realized only to the extent of 77 percent of the plan.

What this leads to, is apparent if only from the fact that during the current year it was necessary to ship about 20,000 tons of cattle for processing outside the boundaries of the republic. What is more, thousands of tons of green peas, grown but not processed, also are indicative of this. Not only omissions in the development of capacities have been revealed, but also lack of responsibility in the solution of perfectly clear questions of the preparation of the processing enterprises for the season, questions amenable to realization. It is, above all, the managers of the main administrations of Gosagroprom, comrades M. M. Dermenzhi and I. K. Urziki, who must be held responsible for this. They were entrusted with the most important sectors of the realization of the food program, but up to now they have not shown the requisite persistence and initiative.

As before, the problem of the development and utilization of refrigeration capacities for the preservation of perishable products remains acute in the republic. The MoSSR Gosagroprom (comrade Yu. N. Zinovyev), the Moldavian Union of Consumer Cooperatives (comrade K. A. Melnik), and the construction ministries and departments are doing an extremely unsatisfactory job in this direction and are tolerating sluggishness and lack of discipline in the realization of the tasks with respect to the installation of storage facilities set by the decrees of the party and the government. In the settlement of Chermenko, a fruit storage facility for 3,000 tons is being built, with the standard construction period being exceeded by a factor of almost 3. In about 5 years, instead of 2, the construction of a refrigerator in the village of Kalarashovka is being completed. Not resolved are many questions of the reconstruction of the souring and salting shop in the city of Beltsy and a refrigerator in the village of Tyrnovo of Dondyushanskiy Rayon.

The improvement of the organization of the fruit and vegetable trade is the most important direction of supplementing the food resources. Thus far a turning-point in this matter is not taking place. The plans for the deliveries of berries, fruit, vegetables, potatoes and various melons to the capital and to other cities of the republic are systematically frustrated. The residents of Kishinev, for example, during the past winter and spring period altogether failed to receive 59,700 tons of vitamin produce for their table.

There was no improvement in the state of affairs even in the height of the summer, which calls forth the indignation of the workers and natural questions: Do the comrades A. N. Sangeli and M. M. Dermenzhi know about the state of trade in vegetables and fruit in the capital, and if they know, why is the vegetable produce missing on the store counters in July? The newspaper PRAVDA the other day justly subjected us to criticism for the poor use of the existing enormous possibilities for the creation of an abundance of fruit and vegetables. It is necessary to draw conclusions. In the very near future, Gosagroprom must take exhaustive measures to radically correct the situation.

As before, the Moldavian Union of Consumer Cooperatives (comrade K. A. Melnik) is doing a poor job in coping with the task of the purchase of fruit and vegetable produce and its sale at arranged prices. The consumer cooperatives, as well as the Ministry of Grain Products (comrade T. I. Tuzlov), are producing low-quality bread, which is calling forth justified criticism on the part of the workers.

These and other shortcomings of the trade in food products must be eliminated more quickly. The Buro of the republic's CP Central Committee must significantly strengthen the organization and control of the implementation of the food program, must make higher demands on the cadres for the realization of the outlined measures for the intensification of agriculture and animal husbandry and the improvement of the use of the producer goods that have been created, for the reconstruction and technical reequipping of the processing sectors, and must secure the successful implementation of the plans for the production and sale, to the state, of agricultural produce, utilizing for this the new forms of the stimulation of highly-productive labor.

Comrades! Among the acute and urgent tasks of the day, the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee included also the housing problem. During the past decade, a serious defect--the so-called residual approach--was permitted in its solution. Its negative consequences are being acutely felt in practically all cities and rayon centers. At present the provision of total area per resident in the cities of republic significance is lower than the average all-union level. More than 157,000 people are standing in line for the receipt of apartments and the improvement of housing conditions.

The program of providing every family, by the year 2000, with a separate apartment or individual house, which was outlined by the 27th Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, met with the general approval of the workers. Its realization today is the focus of attention of the party and Soviet organs at the local level, the ministries and departments, the primary party organizations and the economic cadres. In the 12th Five-Year Plan, it is envisaged to introduce 10.9 million square meters of total area--40 percent more than during the past five-year plan.

However, it must be said that for the time being by far not everything is being done for this program to be realized by the deadline and fully. The task of the first 6 months with respect to the introduction of housing has been fulfilled for the republic as a whole only to the extent of 78 percent, or 33 percent of the annual plan. The situation in Kishinev has developed especially badly, where the indicator of introduction has been fulfilled to the extent of 80 percent and there has been a plan underfulfillment of 40,000 square meters. In Oknitskiy, Komratskiy, and Chernenkovskiy rayons, the introduction of housing built has been secured only to the extent of 18 percent, in Yedinet'skiy Rayon--19 percent, Kutuzovskiy Rayon--36 percent, Leovskiy Rayon--47 percent, Bessarab'skiy and Floresht'skiy rayons--48 percent. Gosagroprom fulfilled the plan for the introduction of housing to the extent of only 56 percent, having failed to deliver 33,000 square meters of living space.

In preparation for the present plenum, many members of the Central Committee took part in the check on the organization of construction in the indicated and other rayons and could see with our own eyes the state of this work. A number of gorkoms and raykoms of the party and gorrayispolkoms manifest lack of discipline in the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Moldavian CP Central Committee in regard to housing construction, are not sufficiently exacting toward the economic managers, at times underestimate the negative situation that has developed, and do not orient the cadres, who are in charge of construction, toward non-standard and innovational solutions.

Considerable efforts were expended for the transfer of the house building combine to a 6-day work week and 3-shift work. They did not prove to be useless: During the year, 37,800 square meters of additional housing were built. However, the task of the Central Committee Buro in regard to the increase of production of large-panel housing construction products is being fulfilled in House-Building Combine-1 to the extent of 90 percent, by the Tiraspol House-Building Combine--to the extent of 94 percent, and the Beltskiy House-Building Combine--to the extent of 91.8 percent.

Gosplan, the Kishinev, Tiraspol, and Beltay party gorkoms, the ispolkoms of the city soviets of these cities, as well as comrades P. S. Mikhnevich and I. I. Demchenko, must investigate thoroughly who is holding back the restructuring in these combines. Serious attention must be given to the initiative of the Benderly ZhBI [Reinforced Concrete Products] Plant and the Large-Panel House-Building Combine No 3, which is ready to go over to a sliding work schedule and, by virtue of this, secure the additional construction of 25,000 square meters of total area of apartment housing. At the same time, it is necessary to think about the transfer of all enterprises in housing construction to a sliding or multiple [skolyazyashchiy] work schedule.

In the solution of the housing problem, the economic method of construction plays a considerable role. Unfortunately, in many sectors of the national economy it is regarded as forced. As a result, it is proposed to advance construction by the khozsposob [self-direction] method only to 10 percent of the total volume of state construction, which is manifestly inadequate.

The state of affairs in housing construction in the village gives rise to concern. Year after year, the capital investments allotted for these purposes are not assimilated. In 1986, only 163,000 square meters out of 208,000 planned to be introduced were actually introduced. An analogous situation is also taking shape during the current year.

Still worse are things with respect to individual housing construction at the expense of the means of the population. The local Soviets stand aside from this important problem in the village and frequently reduce their role only to the exposure of those wanting to build a house for themselves. For this reason, in 1986 even the lowered plan for the introduction of individual houses was fulfilled only to the extent of 15-69 percent in Grigoriopolskiy, Yedinetaskiy, Kagalakiy, Rybnitskiy, Siobodzeyevskiy, Ungenskiy, and Floresentskiy rayons.

The rural engineering networks and installations are being poorly developed, which does not make it possible to solve the question of gas, heat and water supply for housing. At present, only half of the villages of the republic are encompassed by a centralized water supply, and only one-tenth--by a waste water disposal system. A total of 3 percent of rural streets and roads have a hard surface. All of this is indicative of the fact that in many cities and rayons, ministries and departments, and labor collectives, there is no sign of responsible and persistent work to overcome the existing difficulties and the search for reserves for the solution of the tasks at hand.

The construction of social, cultural and everyday projects is also being carried out with significant lag. The 6-month plans for the assimilation of capital investments has been fulfilled in the construction of schools only to the extent of 74 percent, kindergartens--to the extent of 83 percent, hospitals and polyclinics--69 percent, and clubs--51 percent. Agropromstroy [not further identified] is coping especially poorly with the plans for the installation of these objects. In spite of the demand of the CPSU Central Committee to introduce all priority schools of the year in the first six months, this association included in its 6-month plan only 35 percent of the indicated objects. Moreover, even this plan was frustrated.

Manifesting the whole fullness of the responsibility before the workers for the solution of the housing problem and for the socio-cultural development of the republic as a whole, we have the right today to demand from the Council of Ministers, the ministries and departments, and especially Gosplan (comrade V. G. Kutyarkin), Agropromstroy (comrade Yu. N. Zinovyev), the Ministry of Construction (comrade P. S. Mikhnevich), Glavmoldavprommontazh [Moldavian Trust for Industrial Installation] (comrade V. V. Borets), the gorkoms and raykoms of the party, and the gorrayispolkoms, to decisively change their attitude toward the construction of housing, schools, kindergartens, public health and cultural institutions, and to create in this production sector all conditions for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the current and long-term plans. By 1 August, the 7-month plans for the introduction of housing must be fulfilled by all ministries, departments, cities and rayons, and by 1 September--for the introduction of the schools not handed over during the first 6 months.

At the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum it was again underscored that among the important questions is the state of the production of consumer goods, the organization of trade, and the development of the services sphere. The republic on the whole is fulfilling the plans for the output of consumer goods. During the past 2 years their volumes have increased by more than 6 percent in light and local industry. However, the restructuring in this direction is going extremely slowly. The structure of consumption has lagged behind the requirements of the time, the contradiction between effective demand of the population for consumer goods and supply has not been removed.

During the past year, at the level of the Integrated Program, only two-thirds of the envisaged products list of goods were secured. All of the industry of union subordination, the Ministry of Local Industry, and the Ministry of Consumer Services failed to cope with the tasks for the production of goods of cultural and everyday and household designation, 2 cities and 18 rayons--for the output of consumer goods. The state of affairs is also not improving during the current year.

Until the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan, more stepped-up tasks in regard to the output of non-food products are established for the republic than are provided for by the Comprehensive Program. It is planned to increase the production of goods by a factor of 1.5. Speaking about the reserves, which can be activated as soon as possible for the realization of these volumes, we should especially emphasize the necessity of the creation of new shops and the transfer of existing shops and sections of enterprises of union subordination to the output of consumer goods, the maximum use of local raw material and production waste by industry, the realization of the transition of enterprises to a 2-3 shift system of work, and the development of socialist integration.

In all matters relating to the production of goods for the population, a strong position of trade must be manifested, its demand on industry to react to a change in the situation of the market and to fulfill contract obligations in regard to the delivery of products in the agreed assortment. On the other hand, trade must itself bear responsibility for the study of the situation of the market and the demand of the population, must comprehensively justify the request for products, not permit formalism in the conduct of wholesale fairs, secure the efficient work of the stores, the correct use of funds, and high standards of trade, and must use its active forms.

In the new conditions, it is extremely necessary to maneuver resources skillfully and in good time, to accelerate the turnover of goods, and not to permit the formation of supplies of unmarketable and shopworn goods. Especially intolerable are interruptions in the sale of products of sufficient assortment. And such cases are taking place. Lately there have been interruptions in the supply of the population with sugar. The reasons lie in gross violations of the regulations of the trade in this food product, in its untimely delivery to the stores, and in the failure to secure its packaging in advance. In terms of stocks, our republic can fully satisfy the demand of the workers for this food product. It is necessary to normalize, everywhere and within the shortest possible time, the supply of sugar to all enterprises of state trade and consumer cooperatives, to sell it not for 2-3 hours, but throughout the entire working day. For this it is necessary to increase the number of people, in every store, who are engaged in the packaging of small amounts of sugar. At the same time, explanatory work ought to be conducted on a broad scale among the population, in order to exclude from our life all the still-occurring criminal cases of the use of this product for the manufacture of home-made vodka and adulterated wine.

Slow to change is the situation in the trade in timber and construction materials. As before, the needs of the population for scaffolding, lumber, cement, brick, quicklime, and window glass are supplied unsatisfactorily. Poorly organized is the delivery of construction materials to the place of residence of the buyers.

The radical improvement of trade requires the intensification of attention to the expansion and strengthening of the material-technical base of the services sphere. Along with the Ministry of Trade, the Moldavian Union of Consumer Cooperatives, and Gosagroprom, all ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, inter-farm associations, and, of course, the local Soviets, must occupy themselves with this question more actively. It must be under the constant control of the party gorkoms and raykoms.

The share of paid services in the total volume of the realization of monetary incomes of the population, for a number of years already, has been on the level of 8 percent in the republic and constitutes only 134 rubles per inhabitant. In the 12th Five-Year Plan we are faced with the task of doubling the rates of growth of the volume of paid services being offered to the population. Up to now, many ministries and departments have not taken after its realization. Gosagroprom, for example, for the first quarter of the current year alone, failed to deliver various services valued at over 800,000 rubles. Serious lags were permitted by the Moldavian Main Power Supply Administration, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Highways, the MoSSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, the Moldavian Union of Consumer Cooperatives, the Moldavian Republic Council for Tourism and Excursions, the Moldavian Administration for Railways, and several others.

The realization of the measures outlined by the Ministry of Consumer Services indicate that in this sector there are quite a few possibilities for increasing the volume of services to the rural inhabitants. In Orgeyevskiy Rayon, for example, through the efforts of the Ministry of Consumer Services, the raykom, and the rayispolkom, houses for consumer services and integrated receiving centers were opened during the first 6 months in more than half of the villages which previously did not have consumer service enterprises. This made it possible for the rayon to overfulfill the completed tasks.

For the further improvement of the sphere of paid and consumer services, the executives of the ministries, state committees, and departments of the republic must resolutely overcome the old approaches in the solution of urgent problems. The disproportions that have taken shape in the provision of various types of paid services to the population must be overcome, and attention must be focused on the satisfaction of the demands for services that are conducive to the cultural and physical perfection of man, the fortification of his health, on the significant expansion of services for the repair and construction of apartments, houses, and other structures at the expense of citizens, etc.

The MoSSR Council of Ministers (comrade V. K. Kiktenko) must secure the organization of the implementation of the Integrated Program for the Production of Consumer Goods and the Development of the Services Sphere, and the departments of the Central Committee--of light industry and consumer goods (comrade M. I. Shatokhina) and trade and consumer services (comrade P. G. Dubalar) must increase control over the work of the ministries, state committees, departments, enterprises and organizations, which have been charged with this task.

The results of the recently-held elections to the local Soviets of People's Deputies and of the people's judges to the city and rayon people's courts serve as a visible confirmation of the irreversibility of the process of the democratization of the social and political life of the republic. The new approaches in their organization and execution have made it possible to reveal the democratic possibilities of the existing election system, to awaken the broad masses to an active vital position.

All of us, and above all the party workers and the party aktiv must learn in the conditions of broad democratization. Here not everything is well in our republic. The old methods of management have not left the best imprint on the character and methods of the actions of a number of leading officials, who frequently display a command and voluntaristic style of work. It is manifested especially clearly in the activity of the first party secretary of the Beltsy Party Gorkom, comrade V. M. Iovva. The critical statements of the central and republic newspapers concerning the Beltsy people should help him to reinterpret his views, to make a new assessment of the situation and his role in the solution of the urgent problems.

Of fundamental importance is the directive of the party concerning the fact that the further intensification of democratization does not at all mean general permissiveness and a scornful attitude toward the law. A proper rebuff must be given to the demagogical aspirations of individual, politically immature persons, who are trying to cover up their selfish goals with a loud phrase, to compromise honest toilers, to discredit the ideas of the restructuring. This is what the workers write about to the party and Soviet organs, to the mass media, raising the question concerning their being protected against persecution, victimization, and slander.

One encounters oases, where attempts are made to use the process of democratization, openness and publicity to cover up an apolitical character, nationalist aspirations, and a revision of the materialist world view. Among the creative intelligentsia attempts are taking place under the guise of the struggle with the ambitions of one group and its claims to ultimate truth, to impose the ambitions of another group, its predilection, its attachment, and its subjective

point of view, and to shift the responsibility for mistakes exclusively to the state organs. Some cultural figures have added the restructuring to their armory as a means of squaring accounts with the disagreeable. It is necessary to fight against such phenomena, but to fight openly and in public, with the active participation of the labor collectives. A healthy development of democracy will be conducive to the development of creative talents.

In the conditions of the intensification of democratization, the significance of taking public opinion into account, of reacting in a timely and objective manner to written and oral appeals of the workers, is still growing. Recently there has been an appreciable increase in the flow of letters to the CPSU Central Committee, the Party Control Commission, and the republic CP Central Committee. Especially in regard to questions of incorrect actions of officials. This is a serious signal of still-flourishing bureaucratism, an inattentive attitude to the needs of the workers, and the ignoring of their legitimate demands.

The departments of the Central Committee, the Party Control Commission at the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and the party gorkoms and raykoms must exert strict control over the work of the apparatus of the state and economic organs and executive cadres with letters of the workers and the solution of questions raised in them and must seek to attain a strengthening of the guarantees of the realization of the individual rights of citizens on the basis of the USSR Law "On the Procedure for a Court Appeal of Unlawful Actions of Officials Infringing on the Rights of Citizens."

In conditions in which labor collectives are granted broad rights and independence and self-management is being introduced, the role and responsibility of the primary party organization for the affairs of restructuring is growing a great deal. Their main task consists in intensifying the approaches that have been begun, to intensify the efforts along the path of renewal, to consolidate the already attained positive results, and to resolutely free themselves from everything we call obsolete and stagnant phenomena.

We have quite a few primary party organizations which have mastered modern forms of party guidance of the collective. Their number includes the party organization of the Mezon Production Association (comrade G. I. Uzhakov). Based on the broad public, it is in deed realizing the directives of the party with respect to the increase of output from the production potential that has been created. In the association social questions are being successfully solved, the construction of housing is being actively conducted, and the conditions of work and everyday life of the workers are being improved.

An approach marked by initiative and creativity to the solution of economic and social tasks is characteristic also of the style of work of the party organization of Pogranichnik Kolkhoz of Brichanskiy Rayon (secretary comrade V. N. Fedorchuk). Here a constant concern is manifested for the creation of favorable conditions of work and leisure of the rural workers and the growth of their cultural and professional level. During the past year, the gross income of the farm came to more than 8 million rubles, which is 2.5 million rubles above the plan.

Unfortunately, there are also quite a few of those party organizations which only imitate intensive activity, but which in essence remain inert and without initiative. In industry alone, more than 76 labor collectives failed to cope with the plan tasks during the first 6 months, although a large number of speeches on restructuring were given there.

In some party organizations, the proper development of criticism of the work of cadres has not taken place. Moreover, far from isolated are the cases where attempts are made to suppress flashes of criticism, where people try, so to speak, "not to wash their dirty linen in public." For example, the party committee and the management board of the Rodina Kolkhoz of Grigoriopolskiy Rayon (secretary comrade K. D. Nereutsa, chairman of the management board comrade P. A. Paliy). In the beginning they made it appear that there were no critical statements of the chairman of the leading group of people's control, comrade N. I. Yevtodiyyenko, about abuses and incorrect actions of some officials, then they decided to accuse him of lack of objectivity and raised the question of re-election as not having coped with this public assignment. The rayon committee of people's control and the party raykom remained indifferent to the fact of the suppression of criticism. The intervention of the Moldavian CP Central Committee was required to restore justice and to call those guilty to account.

It is necessary to eliminate the shortcomings in the work of the primary party organizations and, if necessary, to strengthen them with communists who show initiative and adhere to principles, who enjoy authority in the labor collectives. Special attention must be directed to the improvement of the activity of primary party organizations of enterprises and associations. They are being tested for political maturity and militancy, on their party position and practical work, it was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, will, to a large extent, depend the transition to the new methods of management and the realization of the principles of self-management in the labor collectives.

It is very important for all links of the republic party organization--from the primary party organization to the Central Committee--to secure the close association of ideological-educational work with the problems of the radical restructuring of the management of the economy, in order for it to be conducive to the formation of an all-round developed, politically active individual. It is from party positions that we must approach the movement "To Labor and Public Discipline--the Guarantee of the Collective," to the organization of other forms of socialist competition, and to carry out this work in correlation with measures for the introduction of complete economic accounting, self-financing, and collective forms of the organization and payment of labor.

It is impossible to relax the work in regard to the strengthening of labor discipline, the overcoming of such negative phenomena as report padding, misappropriation of socialist property, drunkenness, alcoholism, etc. The failure to give attention to these problems is fraught with serious consequences.

From the press you know about the difficult departure of 216 people--residents of the village of Lyadoveny of Ryshkanskiy Rayon--as the result of the violation of sanitary and hygienic requirements in the organization of a wedding feast. The managers of the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov and the aktiv of the farm manifested political short-sightedness, irresponsibility, and unconcern, having made it possible to organize the wedding on a merchant scale, with home-made vodka, in the spirit of the worst old traditions.

Most outrageous in this miserable story is the fact that this wedding, with the participation of a hundred people, a mass drinking-bout, was organized right after the meeting of the party aktiv of the republic, which had discussed the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, in which our republic, too, was subjected to severe criticism for relaxation in the struggle against drunkenness and production of home-made vodka. All in all, as they say among the people, that is the last straw.

Those guilty of violating our moral principles will be punished, but the cadres of the other rayons, too, must draw conclusions. Such weddings, mass drinking bouts, are not an isolated phenomenon.

Cultural and sports complexes, which number almost 700 in our republic, should, to a significant degree, be conducive to the improvement of the health of the population and its cultural leisure. However, their material base is weak. Moreover, there are not enough of these installations in our republic, and in many villages and large microrayons of cities they do not exist at all.

Obviously, the MoSSR Council of Ministers, the MoSSR Gosplan, and the MoSSR State Construction Committee must develop proposals for the improvement of architectural and planning decisions in the construction of multi-functional types of public buildings that meet the increased interests of the population in modern forms of active leisure. Moreover, the ministries, departments, and industry republic committees must proceed with the development and introduction of scientifically-grounded Zdorovye [Health] Programs on various levels.

At the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, as well as in the statements of M. S. Gorbachev at the meeting with the executives of the mass media and the creative unions, it was noted that our newspapers, journals, television and radio have begun to work more actively in the interest of the restructuring. We have reason to attribute this assessment also to the republic mass media organs. However, by far not all publications meet such an assessment. Many of them still bear an episodic and at times even a chance critical character. Every day words about the restructuring fill the pages of newspapers, but the restructuring itself and its wholesome spirit, at times do not exist. Low is also the effectiveness of the critical publications and transmissions, especially in the rayon press that is published in large editions.

Of deep concern is the fact that the broad possibilities and rights for the development of openness and criticism, which have been granted in the conditions of the democratization of the entire society, are not always used in a well thought-out manner by the press, radio and television, but also to the detriment of the cause. At times, under the guise of criticism, there flourishes nit-picking, which attaches to the blackening or even the insult of people. Some publications, with incomprehensible lightness, pick up their personal predilections, savoring them, not paying attention to the erosion of class positions, to nationalist pretensions, and the distortion of historical events and fortunes.

Frequently our editors and representative editorial boards lack thoughtfulness and adherence to party principles in the selection of publications. Not so long ago, in the column "Ideological Work: Education Through History," the newspaper SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA published an article of L. Bulmagi and I. Tsurkana, candidates of history, entitled "To Know and Remember." Trying to interpret the tasks

of social scientists in the period of the restructuring, the authors of the article, advocating the broader illumination of a number of stages and events in the history of the Moldavian people, unfortunately did not select by far the subjects and problems which really serve today a more profound study.

Increasingly often immature assessments and judgments have begun to appear in the pages of the weekly LITERATURA SHI ARTA. Some of its authors increasingly often get rolled up in the positions of the rulers of destinies and cultivate the idea of the highest instance. Many of the mistakes being tolerated in the articles verge on political short-sightedness. In a number of publications, there rules the desire to hit as hard as possible at those who have been subjected to criticism, to blacken a person, and to belittle his achievement. At the same time, the newspaper practically pays no attention to important political measures. It did not organize a single response to the materials of the June (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Let us put it directly, our journalism is doing a poor job working on the restructuring. There is little of it in all the printed organs of the republic. The writers must turn with the face to the newspapers and journals and make arrangements for harmonious work with them. It is time to terminate the endless investigations and explanations and to be engaged in creativity. Democracy presupposes lively, broad and responsible discussions, and a critical comparison of points of view. But, after that, painstaking and slow work must begin. Precisely this is what we expect from the creative intelligentsia.

The June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, with new force, demonstrated the enormous possibilities which are opening up before the journalists. Never before has life presented such problems and collisions, such a diversity of subjects on the activization of the human individual. Our party has an acute need for journalists and writers to fearlessly intrude into modern life and to reveal striking examples of fighters for restructuring and acceleration.

Comrades! The restructuring has entered a most difficult and responsible period--the period of practical matters. In accordance with the directives of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the duty of every communist is to be in the vanguard of the revolutionary reorganizations. A great deal depends on the active and creative participation of the members of the party in the creation of a new, integral system of management and the consolidation of the positive results already achieved.

Today the criteria of the restructuring are the unconditional fulfillment of the plans of the 2 years of the five-year plan and a worthy welcome of the 70th anniversary of the Great October. The successful realization of this task will become a good start in the great work which we are beginning during the time of the transition to the new methods and principles of economic operation and economic management.

Allow me, on behalf of the participants of the plenum, to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the republic party organization and all the workers of the republic, who deeply share the goals and conceptions of the party, do not regret the forces for the realization of the course it has taken toward the renewal and restructuring, for the achievement of the grand ideals inscribed on the banner of our revolution.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES CITED FOR GEORGIAN CP MEMBERSHIP

Tbilisi KOMMUNIST GRUZII in Russian No 4, Apr 87 (signed to press 8 Apr 87)
pp 46-58

[Report from the Georgian CP Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department: "The Georgian Communist Party in Figures: For the Period Between the 26th and 27th Republic Communist Congresses"]

[Text] The Communist Party of Georgia is an inalienable component of the CPSU--one of its oldest and most militant detachments.

The data being published here provide an idea of the quantitative and qualitative changes in the composition of the Georgian CP, the recruitment of people to fill its ranks, the deployment of communists in various sectors of the national economy, the network of party organs and primary organizations, the selected party activists, personnel training and retraining, as well as the composition of the leading party organs

1. COMPOSITION OF THE GEORGIAN CP AND GROWTH OF ITS RANKS

Table 1.

Numerical Composition of the Georgian CP

<u>Time</u>	<u>CPSU Members</u>	<u>Candidates</u>	<u>All Communists</u>
By the 24th Congress (February 1971)	286,084	10,291	296,375
By the 25th Congress (January 1976)	307,929	10,442	318,371
By the 26th Congress (January 1981)	337,639	12,796	350,435
By the 27th Congress (January 1986)	368,027	15,455	383,472

Between the Georgian CP's 24th and 25th congresses its numerical composition increased by 21,996 or 7.4 percent; between the 25th and 26th congresses it went up by 32,064 or 10.1 percent; and after the 26th congress it rose by 33,037 persons or 9.4 percent.

During the last five years the stratum of communists among the Republic's adult population increased by 0.4 percent and now amounts to 10.5 percent of the total.

The largest party organizations are the following: the party organization of Georgia's capital--the city of Tbilisi, whose ranks (as of 1 January 1986) numbered 100,800 persons, the Abkhaz Oblast party organization--32,183, Adzhar Oblast--28,404, South Osetian--8,946, the Kutaisi City Party Organization--17,635, Rustavi--9,378, Makharadze Rayon--7,557, Zestafon--5,988, Chiatursk City--5,486, as well as party organizations of the following rayons: Gardabani--5,246, Zugdidi--5,122, Gori--5,121, and Khashuri--5,017 communists.

Table 2.

Acceptance by the CPSU

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Accepted as Candidate Party Members</u>	<u>Accepted as CPSU Members</u>
1971-75 (between the 24th and 25th Congresses)	41,004	41,802
1976-80 (between the 25th and 26th Congresses)	51,771	51,166
1981-85 (between the 26th and 27th Congresses)	58,722	57,574

Between the 24th and 25th congresses a yearly average of 8,200 persons were accepted as candidate members of the party; between the 25th and 26th congresses this figure rose to 10,354; and after the 26th congress it was 1,744. With regard to the yearly acceptance of party members, it amounted to an average of 8,360, 10,233, and 11,514 persons for the respective time periods.

During the course of the last 15 years the average annual increase of the party ranks has amounted to 1.9 percent, including 1.8 percent for the past five-year period.

Most party organizations have adopted a more stringently exacting approach to the selection of new recruits and have made better use of the candidates' probationary period for checking up on those persons seeking to join the party. Not everyone passes such a checkup. Over the years 1981-1985 some 725 candidates failed to gain acceptance as CPSU members.

Table 3.

Composition of Candidate CPSU Members Accepted, by Type of Occupation (in %)

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>1971-75</u>	<u>1976-80</u>	<u>1981-85</u>
Total candidate members accepted	100.0	100.0	100.0
Broken down as follows:			
Workers	54.1	55.5	56.5
Kolkhoz members	19.9	15.6	14.8
Engineers and technicians; agronomists, veterinarians, scientific workers, physicians, and other national-economic specialists	22.0	24.2	24.8
Administrative personnel	2.8	2.7	2.2
Students	1.2	2.0	1.6

Among the new party recruits workers have continued to steadily occupy the leading place. During the last five years their proportion among persons admitted as party candidate members has grown by one percent. Within the party organizations of industrially developed rayons and cities, including those of imeni 26 Commissars, Gldanskiy, and Zavodskiy of the city of Tbilisi, as well as those of the cities of Tskhinvali, Kutaisi, Poti, Gori, Batumi, Marneuli, Chiatura, Rustavi, and Tkvarcheli, there were 72-79 and more percent workers among those persons newly admitted to the party during 1985. This corresponds to the place and role of the working class in the society, as well as to the social structure of the population employed in the national economy of the republic as a whole and in specific regions.

A total of 33,209 of the working class's best representatives joined the ranks of the CPSU after the 26th congress. The selection for the party of workers employed in material production, and primarily in its basic sectors, takes place under constant monitoring by the party organizations. Particular attention is being paid to acceptance into the CPSU of workers engaged in the leading occupations, from the decisive production sectors, having experience in life and well-toughened by labor.

Table 4.

Acceptance of Workers as Candidate Members, Characterized by Individual Sectors of the National Economy

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total workers accepted as candidate members (based on occupation) for 1981-85	100.0
Broken down by sector as follows:	
Industry	49.8
Transportation	7.0
Communications	1.8
Construction	10.5
On sovkhozes	19.3
Trade and public dining	2.5
Other sectors	9.1

Table 5.

Acceptance of Kolkhoz Members as Candidate, by Job Type

<u>Job Type</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total kolkhoz members accepted as candidate members for 1981-85	100.0
Broken down as follows:	
Tractor and combine operators, truck-drivers and other machinery operators	9.5
Livestock producers	16.3
Field workers, fruit & vegetable growers	63.6

During the past five years 8,710 kolkhoz members have been accepted as candidate members of the party. Among those who have joined the party, workers and peasants taken together comprise 71.3 percent or 0.2 percent more than during the period between the 25th and 26th congresses.

Members of the intelligentsia occupy a well-deserved place among the new recruits. Serious attention is being paid to admitting specialists engaged in developing and introducing new equipment and technology, persons active in science, literature, and art, as well as those employed on the ideological front. Foremen, chiefs of sections, shifts and shops, as well as agricultural specialists and other indirect participants in the production processes are actively selected for the CPSU. Among white-collar workers, engineers and technicians comprise 36.8 percent of candidate members accepted by the party during the years 1981-1985.

Table 6.

Number of Women Accepted as Candidate Members

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Absolute Number</u>	<u>As a % of the Total Accepted</u>
1971-75	13,886	33.9
1976-80	19,325	37.3
1981-85	23,646	40.3

In 1985 women amounted to 40.3 percent of candidate members accepted by the party.

Table 7.

Number of Komsomol Members Accepted as Candidate Members

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Absolute Number</u>	<u>As a % of the Total Accepted</u>
1971-75	26,139	63.1
1976-80	37,624	72.7
1981-85	44,085	76.5

There has been a significant increase in the influx of young persons into the party ranks; the role of the Komsomol as a direct party reserve has been enhanced. Over the last 10 years 86.1 percent of all those accepted have been young persons under the age of 30. Three-fourths of the recruits enter the CPSU through the Komsomol. The party nucleus within the Komsomol has been strengthened, and 41,925 communists are carrying on work in the ranks of the Georgian Komsomol.

Table 8.

Composition of the Georgian CP, by Social Status (as of 1 January)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Workers</u>		<u>Kolkhoz Peasants</u>		<u>White-collar Employees</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
1971	87,282	29.4	78,139	26.4	130,954	44.2
1976	103,523	32.5	80,291	25.2	134,557	42.3
1981	127,622	36.4	82,618	23.6	140,195	40.0
1986	152,499	39.8	82,929	21.6	148,044	38.6

Over the last five years the number of those who are blue-collar workers with regard to their social status has increased by 24,877, while their proportion within the composition of the party has increased by 3.4 percent. "The CPSU deems it necessary," states the new edition of the Party Program, "that workers occupy the foremost rank in its social composition." Workers and peasants (kolkhoz members) comprise the majority in the party--61.4 percent, or 1.4 percent more than there were at the beginning of 1981.

Table 9.

Composition of Communists Belonging to the Category of White-Collar Employees, by Type of Occupation (as of 1 January; in %)

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>
Total communist white-collar employees	100.0	100.0
Broken down as follows:		
Managers of organizations, institutions, enterprises, construction projects, sovkhozes, and their structural subdivisions	11.4	12.0
Engineers and technicians, agricultural specialists	26.9	29.2
Workers in science, education, health care, literature, and the arts	32.5	31.3
Workers in trade, public dining, supply, and sales	6.5	6.2

Table 10.

Composition of Communists by Education (as of 1 January)

<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>1971</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1981</u>		<u>1986</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Communists	296,375	100.0	318,371	100.0	350,435	100.0	383,472	100.0
Education:								
Higher	77,782	26.2	98,867	31.0	117,379	33.5	140,203	36.6
Incomplete higher	13,425	4.5	15,335	4.8	15,314	4.4	14,309	3.7
Secondary	104,321	35.2	115,633	36.3	138,689	39.6	162,234	42.3
Incompl. secondary	55,527	18.7	48,696	15.3	45,035	13.1	40,732	10.6
Primary	36,912	12.4	32,497	10.2	27,432	7.8	22,402	5.8

The proportion of communists with higher, incomplete higher, and complete secondary educations increased from 65.9 percent in 1971 to 82.6 percent in 1986, and during the past 5 years--by 5.1 percent. Of the total number of communists, 209,151 or 54.4 percent are specialists in various branches of knowledge with higher or secondary educations. This is 30,256 persons more than was the case on the eve of the 26th congress.

As of 1 January 1986, 5,418 communists had the degree of Candidate of Sciences, and 953--that of Doctor of Sciences. In comparison with 1981, the number of communists who are candidates of sciences has increased by 620, while those who are doctors of sciences have increased by 66 persons.

Table 11.

Nationality Composition of the Georgian CP

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Absolute Number</u>	<u>As a % of Total Communists</u>
Georgians	303,636	79.2
Armenians	23,215	6.0
Russians	18,403	4.8
Osetians	11,562	3.0
Azerbaijani	9,081	2.3
Abkhazy	6,618	1.7
Greeks	4,051	1.0
Ukrainians	3,148	0.8
Jews	1,612	0.4
Belorussians	332	0.1
Kurds	345	0.1
Aysory	217	0.05
Tatars	217	0.05
Others	1,035	0.3

The Georgian CP is one made up of multi-national organizations. In its composition it contains communists of 79 nationalities and ethnic groups.

Table 12.

Number of Women Communists (as of 1 January)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Absolute Number</u>	<u>As a % of Total Communists</u>
1971	68,665	23.2
1976	79,211	24.9
1981	94,627	27.0
1986	112,751	29.4

Table 13.

Age Distribution of Party and Candidate Members
(as of 1 January 1986)

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Absolute Number</u>	<u>As a % of Total Communists</u>
All Communists	383,472	100.0
Age breakdown:		
Under 25	26,931	7.0
26-30	40,311	10.5
31-40	74,118	19.3
41-50	78,673	20.5
51-60	76,694	20.0
Over 60	86,745	22.6

During the reporting period the number of communists under the age of 30 increased by 43,770; at present there are 67,242 of them in the Georgian CP.

Table 14.

Composition of CPSU Members by Length of Service
(as of 1 January)

<u>Length of Service</u>	<u>1981</u>		<u>1986</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
5 years or less	51,132	15.1	56,511	15.3
6 to 10 years	40,242	11.9	50,117	13.6
11 to 20 years	91,879	27.2	87,559	23.8
21 to 30 years	57,581	17.0	70,948	19.3
31 to 50 years	93,298	27.6	99,046	26.9
Over 50 years	3,507	1.0	3,846	1.0

As of 1 January 1986, the Georgian CP numbered 2 communists who joined the party prior to 1917, 26--in 1917, 129--during the years 1918-1923, 36--at the time of the Leninist Enrollment Campaign (1924), and 34,265 persons joined during the period of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). About nine-tenths of the CPSU members joined the party during the postwar period, including 46.1 percent admitted to its ranks over the last 15 years.

In the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th congress it was noted that, on the whole, the formation of the party's composition and the increase of its ranks are being carried out in accordance with the charter norms, but, as in the case of any vital cause, acceptance into the party requires further improvement.

The Georgian CP constantly maintains a situation of mutually high requirements and exacting standards within its ranks. During recent years the party organizations have begun to show more concern for the purity of their own ranks and to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward any kind of shortcomings.

Table 15.

Distribution of Communists by National-Economic Sector (as of 1 January; in %)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>
Total communists in the national economy	100.0	100.0	100.0
Broken down as follows:			
Material-production sectors	69.1	68.9	68.9
Comprising the following:			
Industry and construction	26.9	28.5	29.4
Transportation and communications	7.2	6.7	6.5
Agriculture	28.1	27.2	25.9
Trade, public dining, procurement, material-technical supply and sales, and other material-production sectors	6.8	6.5	7.0
Nonproduction sectors	30.9	31.1	31.1
Comprising the following:			
Science, education, higher educational institutions, health care, culture, and the arts	19.5	19.6	19.2
Organs of state and economic administration, apparatus of party and public organizations	9.1	9.2	9.3
Housing, municipal utilities, and everyday services	2.2	2.3	2.5

By absorbing into itself the leading representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and the Soviet intelligentsia, the party is strengthening its own influence in various sectors of building communism. It is evident from the data cited above that 68.9 percent of the communists are employed in material-production sectors which are of decisive importance for accelerating economic and social development and for ensuring scientific and technical progress this growth is noticeably higher. At enterprises and organizations of the electronics, petroleum and gas, chemical, and automotive industries, in tractor and farm-machinery manufacture, as well as in machine building for construction, roads, and municipal services, the increase of communists ranged from 14 to 37.9 percent, whereas for machine-building sectors on the whole it amounted to 17.1 percent. The number of communists employed in construction increased by 3,500; this number here amounts to 24,006 persons.

There has been continued growth in the number of communists who work in those sectors of industry producing consumer goods, as well as in agriculture, trade, and public dining and in the sphere of public services. Thus, in light industry the number of party members and candidate members during the last five years has increased by 1,242 persons, in the food industry--by 707, local industry--by 402, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes--by 3,015, in housing, municipal, and everyday public services--by 904, and in trade and public dining--by 972 persons.

II. PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Table 16.

Network of Primary Party Organizations (as of 1 January)

<u>Organizations</u>	<u>1981</u>		<u>1986</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Total primary party organizations	11,609	100.0	12,705	100.0
Broken down as follows:				
Industrial, transportation, communications, and construction enterprises	2,751	23.7	3,027	23.8
Sovkhozes	486	4.2	577	4.5
Kolkhozes	701	6.0	724	5.7
Trade and public-dining enterprises	479	4.1	611	4.8
Educational institutions	2,531	21.8	2,660	20.9
Scientific institutions	224	1.9	296	2.3
Cultural-educational and entertainment institutions (theaters, clubs, museums, parks of culture, etc.)	301	2.6	312	2.5
Medical-treatment institutions (hospitals, sanatoriums, clinics, etc.)	605	5.2	642	5.0
Institutions, organizations, and economic organs (ranging from central to regional)	2,287	19.7	2,476	19.5
Rural territorial institutions, those under housing administration, etc.	1,244	10.7	1,380	11.9

Table 17.

Distribution of Primary Party Organizations by Number of Communists in Them (as of 1 January)

<u>Organizations</u>	<u>1981</u>		<u>1986</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Total primary party organizations	11,609	100.0	12,705	100.0
Broken down by number of communists in them:				
Less than 15 persons	5,780	49.8	6,445	50.7
15-49 persons	4,176	36.0	4,461	35.1
50-100 persons	1,119	9.6	1,249	9.8
More than 100 persons	534	4.6	550	4.3

Table 18.

Structure of Primary Party Organizations (as of 1 January)

<u>Organizations</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>
Total primary party organizations	10,954	11,609	12,709
Those having partkoms	544	744	873
Partkoms with raykom rights	7	7	10
Workshop party organizations	6,107	7,107	8,396
Those having partkoms	4,052	5,262	6,218
Party groups	7,765	8,677	10,972
* * *			
Joint partkoms in railroad transport	--	7	9

Table 19.

Accounts and Elections in Primary Party Organizations

<u>Item</u>	<u>Prior to the 26th Congress (1980)</u>	<u>Prior to the 27th Congress (1985)</u>
Total primary party organizations in which accounts and elections were held	11,592	12,695
Communists registered in these bodies	348,691	381,567
Communists attending accounts and elections	342,066	375,994
As percentage of total number registered	98.1	98.5
Those speaking up in discussions of accounts	134,089	143,944
As percentage of total number attending	39.2	38.3
Workers and kolkhoz rank-and-file speaking	36,388	48,300
As percentage of total number speaking up	27.1	33.5

III. LEADING PARTY ORGANS OF LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS: COMPOSITION OF PARTY PERSONNEL

Table 20.

Network of Local Party Organs (as of 1 January)

<u>Party Organs</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>
Georgian CP Central Committee	1	1	1
Obkoms	3	3	3
Gorkoms	14	14	15
Urban raykoms	8	11	12
Rural raykoms	65	65	65

Following the 26th Georgian CP Congress, the Marneul Party Gorkom and the Saburtalinskiy Party Raykom of the city of Tbilisi were created.

Table 21.

Number of CPSU Members Elected to Leading Party Organs

<u>Category</u>	<u>Elected prior to 26th Congress (in 1980-81)</u>	<u>Elected prior to 27th Congress (in 1985-86)</u>
Partkom and partburo members, secretaries and deputy secretaries of workshop party organizations and party groups	35,299	41,811
Partkom and partburo members, secretaries and deputy secretaries of primary party organizations	39,259*	57,817
Members and candidate members of party gorkoms and raykoms, and of the respective auditing commissions	9,086	9,331
Members and candidate members of obkoms, the Georgian CP Central Committee, and their respective auditing commissions	718	728

* No data for deputy secretaries of primary party organizations

Table 22.

Composition of Raykom and Gorkom Members and Candidate Members, and of Members of Auditing Commissions

<u>Characterization</u>	<u>Elected prior to 26th Congress (in 1980-81)</u>		<u>Elected prior to 27th Congress (in 1985-86)</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
All elected members and candidate members of raykoms and gorkoms, and members of the respective auditing commissions	9,086	100.0	9,331	100.0
Broken down as follows:				
Workers and kolkhoz members	3,596*	39.6	4,050	43.4
Managers of industrial, transportation, communications, and construction enterprises, and sovkhoz directors	1,025	11.3	813	8.7
Engineers, technicians, and agricultural specialists	345**	3.8	415	4.4
Party employees	1,259	13.9	1,421	15.2
Employees of Soviet institutions	951	10.5	895	9.6
Employees in science, culture, education, and health care	780	8.6	733	7.9
Others	1,130	12.4	1,004	10.8
Broken down by education as follows:				
Higher	5,613	61.8	5,573	59.7
Incomplete higher	212	2.3	154	1.6
Secondary	2,812	30.9	3,478	37.3
Incomplete secondary	355	3.9	112	1.2
Primary	94	1.0	14	0.1
Those holding academic degrees and/or rank	250	2.7	335	3.6

* Not including agricultural specialists

** Including kolkhoz members

Table 23.

Composition of Obkoms and Georgian CP Central Committee Members and Candidate Members, and of Members of Auditing Commissions

<u>Characterization</u>	<u>Elected prior to 26th Congress (in 1980-81)</u>		<u>Elected prior to 27th Congress (in 1985-86)</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
All elected members and candidate members of obkoms and the Georgian CP Central Committee, and members of the respective auditing commissions	718	100.0	728	100.0
Broken down as follows:				
Workers and kolkhoz members	208*	29.0	219	30.1
Managers of industrial, transportation, communications, and construction enterprises, and sovkhos directors	34	4.7	25	3.4
Engineers, technicians, and agricultural specialists	7**	1.0	6	0.8
Party employees	199	27.7	201	27.6
Employees of Soviet institutions	147	20.5	143	19.6
Employees in science, culture, education, and health care	59	8.2	65	8.9
Others	64	8.9	69	9.5
Broken down by education as follows:				
Higher	525	73.1	541	74.3
Incomplete higher	5	0.7	6	0.8
Secondary	170	23.7	178	24.4
Incomplete secondary	17	2.4	2	0.3
Primary	1	0.1	1	0.1
Those holding academic degrees and/or rank	99	13.8	113	15.5

* Not including agricultural specialists

** Including kolkhoz members

Table 24.

Number of Worker and Kolkhoz CPSU Members Elected to Leading Party Organs

<u>Category</u>	<u>Elected prior to 26th Congress (in 1980-81)</u>		<u>Elected prior to 27th Congress (in 1985-86)</u>	
	<u>Abs. Number</u>	<u>% of Total Electees</u>	<u>Abs. Number</u>	<u>% of Total Electees</u>
Partkom and partburo members, secretaries and deputy secretaries of workshop party organizations and party groups	28,966	82.1	28,943	69.2
Partkom and partburo members, secretaries and deputy secretaries of primary party organizations	17,205*	43.8	20,063	34.7
Members and candidate members of party gorkoms and raykoms, and of the respective auditing commissions	3,596	39.6	4,050	43.4
Party raykom and gorkom buro members	101	9.3	192	17.1
Members and candidate members of obkoms, the Georgian CP Central Committee, and their respective auditing commissions	208	29.0	218	29.4

* Not including kolkhoz agricultural specialists

During the last accounting-and-reporting campaign the party organs--ranging from the primary party organizations to obkoms and the Georgian CP Central Committee--elected a total of 53,274 workers and kolkhoz members, or 48.6 percent, to the overall number of those chosen.

In practically all rayons, gorkoms, and obkoms, as well as in the Georgian CP Central Committee, workers or kolkhoz members are on the buros of these committees.

Table 25.

Number of Women in the Party Buros and Committees of Primary Organizations of Party Raykoms, Gorkoms, and Obkoms, and in the Georgian CP Central Committee

<u>Category</u>	<u>Elected prior to 26th Congress (in 1980-81)</u>		<u>Elected prior to 27th Congress (in 1985-86)</u>	
	<u>Abs. Number</u>	<u>% of Total Electees</u>	<u>Abs. Number</u>	<u>% of Total Electees</u>
Partkom and partburo members, secretaries and deputy secretaries of workshop party organizations and party groups	9,627	27.3	14,578	34.9
Secretaries of primary party organizations	3,956	34.1	5,357	42.2
Partkom and partburo members of primary party organizations	11,004	28.0	14,459	32.9
Members and candidate members of party gorkoms and raykoms, and of the respective auditing commissions	2,712	29.8	3,281	35.2
Members and candidate members of obkoms, the Georgian CP Central Committee, and their respective auditing commissions	184	25.6	235	32.3

Table 26.

Composition of Primary Party Organization Secretaries by Education
(as of 1 January; in %)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Level of Education</u>				
	<u>Higher</u>	<u>Incomplete Higher</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Incomplete Secondary</u>	<u>Primary</u>
1971	55.7	7.2	31.8	4.7	0.5
1976	63.1	6.0	29.4	1.4	0.1
1981	70.5	4.4	24.7	0.4	0.01
1986	72.0	3.7	23.9	0.3	0.03

Table 27.

Composition of Raykom and Gorkom Secretaries by Education
(as of 1 January; in %)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Level of Education</u>		
	<u>Higher</u>	<u>Party-Political</u>	<u>Special-Technical and Agricultural</u>
1976	99.6	17.9	52.6
1981	99.6	20.0	62.0
1986	100.0	29.6	63.2

Table 28.

Number of Communists Graduated from Party Educational Institutions (1981-1985)

Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee	29
Baku Higher Party School	237
Other Inter-Republic Higher Party Schools	2
Institute for Upgrading the Skills of Managerial Party and Soviet Personnel of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee	120
Center for Upgrading Skills of Managerial Party, Soviet, and Economic Officials under the Georgian CP Central Committee	8,137
University of Marxism-Leninism under the Georgian CP Central Committee	5,670

Table 29.

Number of Students within the System of Marxist-Leninist Education

System	Academic Year 1980-81		Academic Year 1985-86	
	Total	Communists	Total	Communists
All students	1,017,731	295,185	1,242,081	313,853
Broken down by system:				
Party instruction	434,879	247,926	344,710	276,708
Komsomol instruction	236,620	--	210,422	--
Economic education (incl. the study of economic problems within the systems of party and Komsomol instruction)	398,033	59,448	519,008	59,706

The qualitative composition of propagandists has been improved. All propagandists within the system of party instruction have higher educations. During the 11th Five-Year Plan approximately 7,000 propagandists were trained at the universities of Marxism-Leninism for the system of party and Komsomol political instruction, as well as that of economic education. During the 1985/86 academic year a total of 47,000 persons were employed as propagandists. The material base of Marxist-Leninist education has been strengthened. At the present time there are 4 houses of political education and 119 study-offices of political education.

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USE OF PRIVATE CO-OPS IN GEORGIAN PUBLISHING URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO in Georgian No 33, 14 August 1987 carries on page 1 under the title "Meeting in the Journalists House" a 200-word unattributed report of a recent meeting of journalists and economists to discuss various aspects of journalists' role in elucidating social and economic restructuring. The slogan of the meeting was "Everything the Law Does Not Prohibit Is Permitted." Participants included Georgian Labor Committee and enterprise officials, EKONOMISTI Chief Editor Igor Kravtsov, journalists and economists. The final paragraph of the report reads, "Participants expressed the wish that private cooperatives be used in publishing."

AIDS LINKED TO PENTAGON; END TO EXPERIMENTS URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO in Georgian No 33, 14 August 1987 carries on pages 10-11 under the title "Who Owns the AIDS 'Patent?'" Zurab Shoshitaishvili's and [KOMUNISTI political commentator] Soso Tsintsadze's 3,100-word dialogue linking the development of the AIDS virus to Pentagon bacteriological weapons research at Ft Detrick and calling for the closing down of all such "secret military laboratories in the world," with strict monitoring of compliance under international supervision, as the USSR and its allies have been advocating.

The interlocutors emphasize throughout that the devastating menace of AIDS is more than a medical matter. It is a political problem--hence the need, stated more than once, to determine the true originator of the AIDS virus both to facilitate the search for an antidote and to ensure that such a thing is never repeated. From the outset, they scoff at theories claiming a "monkey" or "African" provenance of the virus, and refer to "respected specialists" who have reported that, in fact, the spread of AIDS in Africa has resulted from the Pentagon's "field experiments" there.

In one passage, Shoshitaishvili and Tsintsadze duly note Pentagon complaints that the alleged Ft Detrick link is a massive propaganda campaign originated and orchestrated by the Soviet Union by planting stories in the media of several countries and then seeing to it that the stories are quoted again and again all over the world. Then the interlocutors proceed, in the remainder of their dialogue, to cite many of the different accusations that have appeared in the media of countries in Europe, in India, Africa, and elsewhere, all adding to the mounting evidence that the AIDS virus resulted

from genetic engineering experiments in Pentagon weapon laboratories. Despite the protestations of Pentagon spokesmen, "the fact remains that they have not managed to PROVE their innocence" [all caps as in original]. One question the interlocutors leave open: whether the unleashing of the virus was accidental or deliberate. In any case, world outrage is growing.

The various stories referred to above include the Pasteur Institute's claims that neither the AIDS virus nor anything like it existed prior to the late 1970s; the GUARDIAN's claim that a Pentagon official in 1969 testified in Congress about the development of a biological weapon which suppresses the immune system; Africans' outrage that U.S. organs were planning to test AIDS vaccines on Africans; and others. Delving further into history, Shoshitaishvili and Tsintsadze mention the French TV airing of a 1986 documentary film reporting the fate of a Scottish island that was used for disastrous bacteriological weapon experiments during World War Two; the accidental mass killing of sheep near Utah's Dugway Proving Grounds in 1968, which Pentagon officials falsely claimed was due to the leakage of some nerve gas; and U.S. experiments with the Visna virus in the 1950s, which was designed to suppress immunity in sheep and which, according to "many specialists," was used in recombinant experiments that led to the AIDS virus.

The interlocutors state that although no country acknowledges it is working on bacteriological weapons, the existence of numerous secret military laboratories "is universally known." European and U.S. military men and some scientists "denounce the mass media" for "poisoning people's minds," but in the words of French TV documentarist Igor Bogdanov, "there is no weapon in history that has not eventually been used." In this general context, interlocutor Shoshitaishvili notes briefly that "we ourselves have had, and still have, similar opponents" of the truth. "Could that be one of the reasons why our society was so late to learn of the menace of AIDS?"

The main argument of the last third of the piece is the need--with strict international monitoring and supervision--to shut down all "secret military research labs" of this sort, which are frighteningly easy to set up, maintain, and conceal. It is well known, for example, that Nixon's "grand gesture" of converting Ft Detrick into "a cancer research center" was "an out-and-out lie," and the Pentagon's research facility at Pine Bluff, Arkansas is also still functioning. If the Pentagon is really innocent of the adduced charges, let it submit its facilities to inspection by an international body and thus "dispel the clever rumors spread by the USSR." But if Pentagon spokesman Faith's cynical testimony in Congress in 1986 reflects the U.S. military's actual attitude toward the 1972 Convention on chemical warfare, it is "no wonder the AIDS virus could be created there."

Meanwhile, there are reports of "AIDS terrorism" in Europe by extremist groups of drug addicts and homosexuals threatening to spread the plague all over the world unless a cure is quickly found.

6854

CSO: 18130405

HISTORIAN ON UZBEK, RUSSIAN NATIONALISM IN CENTRAL ASIA

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by F. Iskhakov, candidate of historical sciences, senior scientific associate of the Institute of Party History of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee: "The Strength of Socialist Internationalism"]

[Text] I am an Uzbek, a representative of the middle generation. I know my native language but I am primarily a Russian-speaking Uzbek, and I am grateful to my parents, who raised me in a Russian-speaking environment. I had opportunities to get to know Russians, Ukrainians, Jews, Balkartsy etc., both children and adults, who were evacuated during the war years to Uzbekistan. We, the children of war time, stood together at the store waiting for the bread delivery; we rejoiced together at every piece of good news from the front, together (I acknowledge this openly) we swore at the German fighters who had been taken prisoner. They were transported by train to points beyond ... And oh how we both rejoiced and cried when our friends and our "aunts" and "grandmothers" of Russian and other nationalities left for their native parts!

It is possible that all this instilled in me and my peers a feeling of profound respect for our country's peoples, and especially for the Russian people.

Let me remind you of some historical documents.

"The Protocol of the 25 November 1918 Presidium Session of the Bolshevik Faction of the Communists of the Old City of Andizhan"

"In a number of places in the Andizhan Uyezd and throughout the Fergana Oblast gangs of bandits (they had in mind the basmachi, members of counterrevolutionary robber bands in Central Asia during the Civil War--F.I.) have savagely killed our comrades--Europeans and poor people (locals, F.I.) We, the Bolshevik communists of the old city of Andizhan... have decreed: in order to come to the aid of our brothers--defenders of the revolution, Europeans and poor people--we are prepared to fight together with our comrades to the last drop of blood."

"Protocol of the Committee of the Kokanda Organization of the RCP (B) [Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik Faction)] from November 1918"

"We have studied the question of an orphanage and of the provision of assistance to the Muslim comrades who do not have their own homes and wander about the city hungry day and night."

Here is another example which I find most impressive. In response to an urgent telegram sent in the summer of 1918 by F. Kolesov, chairman of the Sovnarkom (Council of People's Commissars) of the Turk Republic, to V. I. Lenin on the famine in the region, a special aid commission was established at the leader's instructions. Soon afterwards the following goods were delivered: 150,000 poods of flour, 340,000 poods of grain and 500,000 poods of corn from the Kuban; 50,000 poods of flour and 360,000 poods of grain from Stavropol Oblast. In 1918 the people of the region received from Soviet Russia a total of more than 1 million poods of wheat and 500,000 poods of corn. And this, despite the fact that Russia and certain other regions of the country were experiencing a famine following the drought of 1917.

And from these examples the reader can draw his own conclusions about the depth of the Soviet people's internationalism at the dawn of Soviet power.

Of course, the internationalism of Soviet society is not determined by the remarkable qualities of the Russian people alone. But the fact that they are the backbone of socialist internationalism is undisputed. And this is not only because they represent one of the largest nationalities in the world and the largest in the USSR. The greatness and the decisive role of the Russian people in the destinies of our country's peoples result primarily from their historical experience of struggle for the independence of our Homeland, from the experience of their working class in the revolutionary movement and from their centuries-long experience of cooperation with many peoples, especially with the peoples who joined them after the victory of Great October.

It is the Russian working class and the Russian people who made the decisive contribution to the accelerated economic and socio-political development of the backward peoples of the outlying areas (by October 1917 there were 22 of them), and to their deliverance from the torment of the most socially unjust formation--capitalism.

Neither the current nor subsequent generations of the peoples in Central Asia, Kazakhstan or in what were formerly the outlying areas of the country have the right to forget this historic feat. The Russian working class, and the Russian people set on the road to a new life all the other peoples of the non-Russian nationalities totalling 65 million individuals (by October 1917).

In the current ideological struggle between the forces of progress and reaction it is important to take into account the entire range of the forms, methods and means utilized by imperialism. It makes use of the old colonialist principle of "divide and conquer" in a very refined way. And in the ideological diversions created against the socialist countries a role (which is by no means small) is assigned to strengthening religious,

nationalistic and chauvinistic prejudices in the consciousness of certain citizens. Toward these ends distorted interpretations are being propagandized with regard to religious dogmas about the divine predestination of the fate of people who are at diametrically opposite poles of society. The intolerance of one religion by another is a theme which is also used, and in the end this leads to mutual intolerance by the nationalities and ethnic groups among whom a given religion is actually or potentially disseminated. This is already nationalism or another of its manifestations--chauvinism.

In our country the equality of all the nationalities and ethnic groups has been fully established not only in law but also in practice. Socialist ideology, which is inherently internationalist, has become the ruling ideology as a result of its voluntary acceptance by Soviet citizens. Neither in the economic or in the cultural-political areas of life do any of the nationalities and ethnic groups of our country have problems which preserve or promote nationalistic or chauvinistic sentiments.

And if nationalistic outbursts do occur nonetheless, as happened recently in Alma-Ata, the reason for this is to be found in serious deviations from Marxist-Leninist principles and the positions taken by the CPSU on the comprehensive approach to the resolution of questions of social progress, as well as in the slackening or even neglect of ideological and political indoctrination work. Frequently the revival of nationalistic feelings arises from incorrect, exaggerated judgements of the historical role of one's own people, or of certain individuals; this was talked about openly at the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 3d plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee.

"...What took place should force not only the communists of Kazakhstan but also all party organizations and their committees to face the problems of further developing nationality relations and of strengthening international indoctrination. It is particularly important to protect the coming generation from the demoralizing influence of nationalism," emphasized the January (1987) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

It is well known that a considerable segment of youth and people of the middle generation have a poor understanding of the basic principles of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Nor do they grasp all of the complexity of the nationalities question, which is a legacy of the past, or the factors in its successful resolution in our country, which has so many nationalities.

All of our country's nationalities and ethnic groups live under identical conditions of socialist community life, and their social consciousness consists of a Marxist-Leninist world view.

Public ownership of the basic means of production created for all working people, regardless of their nationality, equal rights and opportunities in the public production sphere and in the distribution sphere. There is no situation, nor can there be one, in which a Russian, Ukrainian or Belorussian worker is paid more for work of equal quantity and quality than an Uzbek, Kazakh or Kirghiz worker. Housing, payments, and benefits from the social

consumption fund are also granted without any consideration for a citizen's nationality. And this is the case in all spheres of our vital activities.

Within the limits of a newspaper article it is impossible to discuss even briefly all the aspects and facets of socialist internationalism, or all the harm caused by nationalistic prejudices (both obvious and latent), especially for the actual nationality or ethnic group which is subjected to them.

It is well known that nationalism is an historical and class concept; it is objectively born of the inequality of nationalities and grows stronger under the influence of subjective factors.

Under socialism there is no class antagonism, and there is no economic and political inequality, which causes nationalistic sentiments. But socialism grew out of the depths of capitalism--and even out of precapitalist formations in Central Asia and Kazakhstan--and for this reason it still has, in the words of K. Marx, "birthmarks" of the past system. Specifically nationalistic prejudices, which are stimulated by subjective factors under certain conditions in a concrete historical situation.

In our view, those subjective factors include: inadequate provision for the unity of socio-economic and cultural-political inter-nationality and nationality interests; the inopportune revelation and resolution of nationality specific or regional problems in various areas of the vital activities of a given nationality or ethnic group; a reduction in the proportion of representatives of the aboriginal nationalities and ethnic groups in the industrial working class of the republic, the oblast, the city, the rayon and in individual enterprises; the association of any given group of a nationality or ethnic group; the emergence of "regionalism" (and it is related to nationalism); nihilism or a disrespectful attitude on the part of representatives of other nationalities toward the language of a nationality or ethnic group or toward its genuine folk traditions which have developed over time; a non-scientific approach to the elimination of negative phenomena; obsolete elements of social, family and everyday practices and mores of any given nationality or ethnic group; and insufficiently energetic work to introduce the non-Russian population, especially in rural areas, to the Russian language--the universal means of inter-nationality intercourse and access to the wealth of Russian and world culture.

However, the serious slackening of ideological indoctrination work which has taken place in recent years throughout the country, and in Central Asia and Kazakhstan in particular, has served as the general reason for the emergence of these and other subjective factors. In our ideological work there has been a departure from the tested forms and methods of unity in the patriotic and inter-nationality indoctrination of the coming generation based on the historic experience and living practice of the CPSU and the peoples of our country. And it is no accident that patriotic indoctrination is mentioned. After all, without genuine patriotism, not regionalistic but Soviet patriotism, there can be no internationalism. Moreover, "local," "regional" and especially "national" patriotism can lead to nationalistic quirks. Consideration is by no means always given to the fact that socialist internationalism means the entire diversity of fraternal cooperation, mutual

understanding, mutual influence and mutual enrichment of all nationalities and ethnic groups of our country, their friendship with peoples of the socialist countries, as well as its manifestations on a global scale.

In order to improve the inter-nationality indoctrination of the masses it would also seem to be extremely important to work toward increasing the representation and participation of the indigenous population in the industrial segment of the working class because the working class is the main creator of the new society and the only bearer of the genuinely revolutionary ideology. It is the truly internationalist class, about which V.I. Lenin said: "In all nations it has the same interests; national isolation has been eliminated from it."

8543

CSO: 1830/565

NEW GEORGIAN SCHOOL TEXTS INCLUDE BOOK ON ATHEISM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 August 1987 carries on page 3 under the title "Just Be Diligent!" N. Oniani's 700-word interview with Ganatleba [Education] Publishing House Chief Editor Givi Godzhgua concerning textbooks for the coming school year and beyond. Among the various texts, visual aids and methodology materials, and works for outside reading in several kinds of subject matter Editor Godzhgua names T. Pandzhikidze's "Jesus Christ--Legend or Reality?" as a work that will serve in the students' atheistic indoctrination; students "will receive it this year."

Of 81 titles being provided for the coming year, 13 are entirely new and three are revised. The publishing house always endeavors to prepare well in advance of the particular school year. Work is already underway on 49 titles for 1988-1989, for example. Much attention is being paid to visual aids, which are especially attractive for younger students; particular items dealing with Georgian language and the sciences are named. New textbooks this year include some for natural science, Russian language and literature, and algebra--all of them designed to meet the requirements of school reform.

SPREAD OF CHRISTIAN SECTS IN GEORGIA 'ALARMING'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 August 1987 carries on page 3 Professor Doctor of Philosophy D. Gegeshidze's 1,500-word article, titled "Purposefully, Concretely. Discussion of an Atheistic Theme," concerning the spread of various Christian sects in Georgia, the danger they pose, and ways to combat them.

Some of the main sects having adherents in Georgia today (including many that are unregistered) are the Evangelical Christian Baptists [henceforth Evangelicals], Pentacostalists, Seventh-Day Adventists, "Dry Baptists," Molokans, Dukhobors, Baptist-Initsiativniki, and Jehovah's Witnesses. They are all based on rejection of traditional Christian doctrines and trappings, some of them strive toward modernization and even reconciliation with science, and they have perfected techniques of "working with people." During the early years of Soviet rule, many sects and their leaders were hostile to the socialist system and even resorted to "anti-social and anti-state acts," but eventually most of them accepted religion's non-involvement in politics. Today's sectarians still cling to doctrines of

specialness and exclusiveness, prophecy, fanaticism, ascetic attitudes toward social life, and hostility to other doctrines.

Until 1965-1970, most of Georgia's sectarians remained rather conservative. From 1970 on, significant changes have been observed, especially among the Evangelicals and Pentacostals. Nevertheless, the Molokans and Dukhobors have stayed put in this regard, while the Initsiativniki and Jehovah's Witnesses have even retreated from modernity to extreme stances.

Trends toward modernization have had an effect on "the religiosity of some segments of the population," a factor which makes it imperative for atheistic efforts to be made more vigorous generally. In recent years, changes have been observed in the demographics of some of the sects, in particular the Baptists. In the past 20 years, for example, the 20-40 age group has grown while the number of oldsters has gone down; even a number of schoolchildren and pre-schoolers have become involved. Likewise, sectarians' educational profile has changed, with many more secondary school and VUZ graduates becoming members. Representatives of the intelligentsia have joined, and sect membership includes engineers, artisans, teachers, and medical personnel as well as menials. More and more persons demobilized from the armed forces are joining.

Furthermore, the sects' membership includes Georgian, Russian, Armenian, and Ossetian congregations. The Ossetian contingent among the Pentacostals has been rising.

Studies have shown that many converts join during times of trouble in their lives, when they can't cope and have lost faith in their fellow man. Sectarian leaders play skillfully on this fact, and trained agitators work to keep new members. Hence, the danger that the sects will continue to gain new members is a real one. For example, the registration of an Evangelical group in Gurdzhaani revealed that all members are Georgians, the leaders are a physician and an architect, and individual members live in all the rayons of eastern Georgia. The author of the article voices the fear that they could form the nuclei of groups all over that district.

In light of the above, "not a single region of the republic is safe from the influence of Christian sects--an alarming situation that must not be glossed over." Some specialists have gone so far as to advocate opening Georgian churches in order to fight sectarianism; their rationale is that at least Georgian Orthodoxy is national in character and so "less damaging than the alien sects (!)"

In conclusion, the author urges that the problem be looked straight in the eye, that the actual nature of sectarianism be understood, that use be made of the contradictions that exist between traditional sectarian ideology and modern believers' consciousness, Leninist principles be instilled, and so on--with special effort to train qualified atheist cadres. This is the only way "to snatch strays back from religious opium and return them to society."

RESTRUCTURING OF CINEMATOGRAPHY INSTITUTE STALLED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Aleksandr Yegorov: "Debate with No Results: Or How They Dragged Out Restructuring in the Cinematography Institute"]

[Text] The All-Union State Cinematography Institute [VGIK]. Winner of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. Imeni S.A. Gerasimov.

This listing of the titles of the all-union school of cinematography is relevant to the following discussion. Everyone who is dissatisfied with the way things are run within the walls of the VGIK makes reference to these titles. They also are sure to note that "Eisenstein, Dovzhenko, and Romm walked these very corridors." And so, the only sensible conclusion is to arrange things so that today these same corridors can be traversed without distress, by first year students, as well as by the heads of various studios.

But the way things are now -- a trip through these corridors is indeed a cause for distress, even in a strictly mundane sense. The corridors of the institute are dilapidated and have not been renovated for many years. The lecture halls are depressing, dark, and cramped. Here and there you can still find desks dating back to the 20s and, frankly, it is little consolation that all the greats of Soviet cinematography sat at them. And as for the film library, screening rooms, instructional studios, filming equipment, it is an embarrassment even to talk about them: they go back to the days of Lumiere.

The same holds true of the dormitory at 7 Galushkin Street; thrown up in a hurry for the Olympics, it is falling apart in front of our eyes, and, to pick just a single example, there is not a single working television on any of its floors. This, in the living quarters of the foremost Soviet and international school of cinematography!

This alone would be sufficient cause for dissatisfaction and distress. But the real problems begin with the selection of applicants for admission. Admission to the institute remains highly competitive; however, each year, a number of young men and women manage to pass through this screening process and get a place on the strength of a phone call. The powers that be clear the way for the offspring of influential directors, actors, and teachers at the institute.

What is more, the curriculum has not been revised in decades; the same instructors continue to repeat what they have read innumerable times. Students who, even at this stage of their education, wish to express their own opinions and world view find the road to graduation difficult. However, the press has already gone into all of this. We will confine ourselves to citing the conclusion of E. Klimov, the first secretary of the USSR Union of Cinematographers: "The VGIK is one of the key elements in restructuring and a defeat here would imperil the restructuring of all of cinematography."

Why did he express himself so strongly? Why did the head of the artists' union bring up the possibility of defeat?

Simply because in a year of exhausting struggle to rennovate the VGIK, there has been [endless] debate, but no real progress.

There was the tempestuous Komсомol meeting in April 1986 -- even before the 5th Congress of Cinematographers. There was the creative conference in October, which rocked the entire institute by expressing lack of confidence in many of the artists and teachers. Debates continued even after this, facilitated, to no small degree, by the new Komсомol committee.

And what has come of all this. Let us sum it up. During the year, a single literature teacher left, one of the many who had received a poor evaluation by the students. Five students in Yu. Ozerov's studio transferred to the newly formed studio headed by I. Kvirikadze. Three meetings with the leading directors of "Mosfilm" were arranged.

And that was all. A year which could have been devoted to genuine, urgently needed restructuring was lost. An enormous amount could have been accomplished in a year, if you think in terms of accelerated tempos [of restructuring], and include [measures affecting] the feelings of our future cinematographers who spend (or should I say, lose) a mere five years at the institute.

What is impeding the revitalization of the VGIK, who is resisting it? How is this happening?

Adherents of "moderation" emphasize the many years of tradition ("along these corridors..."), and the uniqueness, and thus, inviolability of the institute. And yet the gears of the machinery of obstructionism are hackneyed and far from unique. The innovators and reformers, being creative individuals, are capable of coming up with things "out of thin air"; for example, they proposed the idea of individual instruction (no more than five to seven students per studio), and even dream of cinematographic academies...

The conservatives' proposals tend to be impossibly stereotyped, boring and irritating, like rain during harvest.

"Finding a nominee for VGIK rector is a not nearly as simple as finding someone to head a bakery," complains professor I. Talankin on the pages of the institute's house organ.

I am reminded of how they got around criticism in the Sverdlovsk grain trade organization. The customers complained about the taste of their new products. The heads of the organization sent their subordinates to the stores to balance the negative evaluations in the customer surveys.

How does the unique VGIK differ from the trade association if they instantly cast doubt on the results of the student evaluation surveys ("tampering!")? If they try to track down the people who invited the directors A. Sokurov and E. Klimov (before he became secretary of the union) to the Komsomol meeting? If the above mentioned house organ waits a whole month before it prints the resolution of the All-Union Lenin Communist Union of Youth, whose organ, along (with other organizations) it is?

What is there here that is unique, new, or unexpected? In every-day terms this is what is known as suppression of criticism.

Our life today is far from boring; ideas, concepts, programs, and innovative deeds are continually being born. And in the VGIK the students and better teachers are eager for change and attempt to accelerate it, but they come into conflict with the flagrant and rusted gears of obstructionism. One has such a desire to say: this is growing tedious comrades...

9285

CSO: 1800/651

LATVIAN REPUBLIC CULTURE FUND HOLDS FIRST MEETING

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 29 Apr 87 p 4

[Latinform report: "Cultural Heritage Is Everyone's Business"]

[Text] The daina is not long, a total of four lines. However, it occupies as important a place in the Latvian people's cultural heritage as the architectural masterpieces of Old Riga, the monument memorializing the victims of Fascist terror in Salaspils, or the achievements of modern theater, music, and cinematography. This list could easily be continued; after all our republic has great cultural potential. Among its riches are works created by previous generations and by our contemporaries. Today, all this must be put to use for the aesthetic, moral, and internationalist education of the Soviet people. This was the topic of discussion by participants in the regular conference of the Latvian branch of the Soviet Culture Fund, which was held 28 April in the Latvian CP Central Committee House of Political Education.

L.L. Bartkevich, chairman of the organizational committee for the establishment of a Latvian branch of the Soviet Culture Fund and deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report on the goals and tasks of this new social organization.

The speakers at the conference, distinguished figures in the literature and art of our republic, and representatives of the community and workers' collectives, noted that the establishment of the fund demonstrates the party's and government's commitment to the conservation and augmentation of spiritual treasures, and the further development of multinational Soviet culture, of which the culture of our republic is an integral part. The mission of the new organization is to promote the mutual enrichment of national heritages and to strengthen the principles of internationalism in the spiritual life of Soviet society. It will help to involve broad sections of the population in cultural development and to integrate their creative efforts. One of the fund's spheres of activity is to encourage the development and augmentation of the material resources available for culture and to support all fruitful undertakings directed toward improvement of professional and personal creativity, and of amateur cultural associations.

The conference elected the governing body of the Latvian branch of the Soviet Culture Fund and an audit committee.

A.V. Gorbunov, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee participated in the work of the constituent conference.

I.Ya. Ziedonis, people's poet of the Latvian SSR was elected chairman of the board of the Latvian branch of the Soviet Culture Fund.

9285

1800/651

MONUMENT OF TVARDOVSKY'S HERO VASILIIY TERKIN TO BE ERECTED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 May 87 p 2

[Interview with G.V. Myasnikov, first deputy secretary of the Soviet Culture Fund, and A.G. Marchenskov, director of the cultural department of the Smolensk oblispolkom, by I. Vladimirov, date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] A monument? A statue? A memorial? None of these terms is quite right for describing the sight which will make its appearance in Smolensk in the near future, and which was the subject of our conversation with G.V. Myasnikov, first deputy secretary of the Soviet Culture Fund.

[Question] So, Georg Vasilyevich, there is to be, conditionally speaking, a monument to Terkin? As far as I can tell, this will be the first individual monument in Russia to a literary hero. What, in your opinion, distinguishes it from the Don Quixote monument in Madrid, or the heroes of Nodar Dumbadze memorialized in bronze?

[Myasnikov] The fact that it is Russian. The character of Terkin so fully and accurately embodies our national spirit that today it actually seems strange that the idea of building a monument to him never occurred to anybody before.

[Question] And how exactly did this come about?

[Myasnikov] From the numerous desires of the inhabitants of Smolensk which began to be realized when our fund was created. These desires were fully justified. Smolensk is a hero-city, which throughout the war, acted as a powerful barrier protecting Moscow against enemy invasions...

This heroic military exploit, this moral example will live forever. But, I think, it is nonetheless always appropriate to draw attention to it, especially if this is done in a nontraditional way, like the planned memorial..

Beyond the shadow of a doubt, it is our duty to seek and find new ways to tell the story of the people's great heroic exploit. Here we cannot tolerate the

conventional or the cut-and-dried, or anything that young people, indeed any normal people, will close their eyes and ears to.

The monument to Terkin is also a monument to his creator. The spirit of Tvardovskiy's poetry is one of sincerity, fidelity to the people's spirit, warmth, and courage. The epic figure of Terkin resembles the poet in many ways. In all that he did there was a strong love of truth, a breadth of vision, a sense of humor which survived all his misfortunes, after so many upheavals he retained his purity of soul... And, of course, there is his remarkable modesty.

[Question] Georg Vasilyevich, how do things stand with the monument right now?

[Myasnikov] It will be built with donated funds. This has been implicit in the proposals of the citizens of Smolensk from the start, and this is the right thing to do. In the next 2 or 3 months a site will be chosen for the monument, and an open competition for the best design will be held. At present we are collecting funds. They are being deposited in account No. 700. Donors can write to "Smolensk Culture Fund for the Terkin sculpture."

The information given to us by G.V. Myasnikov was supplemented by A.G. Marchenskiy, director of the cultural department of the Smolensk oblispolkom.

[Marchenskiy] The citizens of Smolensk are sending their contributions "to Terkin" at a rapid rate. Two weeks ago, data indicated that the contributions received constituted 70 percent of the total amount required. Signs of initiative have also appeared, without any administrative prompting whatsoever. For example, all the workers of the Smolensk preservation museum decided to collect their own "special purpose" contribution. The Komsomol members of the museum have proposed that the cultural workers of Smolensk Oblast should donate their labor on Saturdays. The money earned for restorations and other work will be earmarked for the "Terkin" fund. The first such Saturday is scheduled for 23 May.

As you know, the decision concerning the competition for the best design and public discussion must be finalized this month. And, for our part, we have already identified several sites in the city suitable for the memorial. Why more than one? Because the final resolution of the "question of a site," (which has frequently become such a sore point precisely because site selection was premature) will not be made until after a design has been approved. For example, right now we are having an exhibition of the works of RSFSR Peoples' Artist A.G. Sergeyev. Among his many exhibited works is the sculptural composition "Terkin and Tvardovskiy." The "tone" of this work requires a very special site. If a design with another tone is selected, a different sort of site will be needed...

"Every Russian feels himself to be a part of the whole state," one is reminded of these words of Herten. These words are completely applicable to the image of Vasilii Terkin, a simple soldier..

UZBEK CULTURAL MONUMENT DAMAGE BLAMED ON POOR RECONSTRUCTION

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 87 p 6

[Article by IZVESTIYA Correspondent G. Dimov: "Ruins of a Restoration"]

[Text] Uzbek SSR--The fortification wall of the Ark, the world famous open air museum in Bukhara has recently been "renewed." The facing of the entire restored 12-meter high wall had been completed, one would think, according to all the rules of modern engineering, when it collapsed onto the adjoining square in only a second with a crash and a cloud of dust.

Usually the square is full of people, but, fortunately, at that early hour it was empty and nobody was hurt.

G. Pugachenkova, a well-known archaeologist and art critic and member of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, talked about what happened with our IZVESTIYA correspondent.

"The Ark fortification walls," said Galina Anatolyevna, "were built over the centuries. They used clay for building material and only in places was it faced with bricks. Time, heat and rain contributed to their destruction. The Uzbek Scientific-Research Institute for Planning and Restoration proposed that a reliable supporting wall with a buttress be built. The scientific-methodology council approved the idea. But the plan was rejected as too complex from the engineering point of view and too expensive. This project was replaced by another one. The planning for the other one was done by Ya. Aradovskiy and A. Tsipenyuk, engineers of the regional scientific-research institute for experimental design; the project was completed by S. Litvinov, chief engineer, and now acting director of the Memor research and production association, which at present is doing the restoration work; K. Kryukov, the then head of the main administration of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Culture; and E. Chepko, deputy minister. The same people to design, commission and execute the project. Should one be surprised that the project was accepted willingly as a cheaper one? But, as the results show, you get what you pay for. As predicted by an opposing expert, Yu. Kozel, the wall collapsed when it was still under reconstruction."

Who should be held responsible for what had happened? The ispolkom commission of the Bukhara city soviet drew, as I was told, the following conclusions

after just a visual examination: the accident was caused not only by simplified engineering methods, but lack of discipline among the Bukhara restorers also contributed to this. In a short period of time three work superintendents were replaced at the Ark (M. Safayev being the latest), and also three chief engineers. According to the commission's evaluation, M. Mukhsinov, the director, failed to provide due leadership for the shops. Lack of control starts with the heads of the main administration of the republic Ministry of Culture and of the above mentioned Memor research and production association. Speaking of the latter, part of the blame should be put on its previous general director, K. Abdullayev, who is now heading the Scientific Research Institute for Planning and Restoration. It was under him that a genuine concern for cultural monuments and their preservation was sacrificed to the desire to gain most financial profit. But the real cause of recent troubles at this particular sector of culture lies even deeper. It is the result of the very system of monument protection and restoration in Uzbekistan. The Institute for Planning and Restoration spends most of its effort in taking measurements and preparing restoration drawings of the monuments. In many cases, the restoration work is done without a plan, simply following the estimate. The Memor research and production association which executes the restoration work through its shops in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and other Uzbek cities often gets diverted by other more profitable projects. It seems that the engineering methods, if they have been approved by the acceptance inspectors, should guarantee good quality. But then their application is left to the discretion of the work superintendent. There is practically no expert supervision, due to low pay. During the Gazli earthquakes of 1976 and 1984 many of the restored parts of Bukhara architectural monuments collapsed. However, the ancient walls and domes safely withstood the tremors. That was something to give you food for thought!

"I learned about the Ark accident by pure chance," N. Akhmedbayev, a resident of Samarkand, writes to IZVESTIYA. "From the porch of my house in Tashkentskaya Street I can clearly see the cupola and the arch of the famous Bibi Khanym. I had spent two years working for its restoration and now I keep wondering uneasily whether the same thing could happen here as happened in Bukhara. Nobody knows what is happening here either."

"I fully share this concern," states G. Pugachenkova, "but first allow me to digress somewhat. Many outstanding works created by the genius of the people have disappeared from the face of the earth. They were destroyed by time, the elements, or more violently by war. They are being rebuilt now. Could, for example, the masterpieces of national architecture that were destroyed by fascist invaders have disappeared completely? We should recognize with gratitude and respect the great achievements of the restorers who worked in Petrodvorets and Pavlovsk and in the 11th - 12th century churches in Novgorod. There is no question about it, as we usually say. The creations that yesterday still sparkled with their original grandeur are being reborn now, sometimes from ashes."

I must mention that the attitude towards older world famous monuments, even those of antiquity, is changing. There is even a suggestion to restore the Parthenon in Athens to its original appearance, though the idea has not gained

many supporters. But every such case is based on one criterion: are there reliable data on all the architectural forms and details of the former monuments and would their restoration serve aesthetic, historical and ideological purposes? Otherwise, instead of a restoration we would have a new construction. In this case, as well as in the case of later monuments (medieval, for instance), the remaining ruins themselves are more credible and valuable than a reconstruction not based on any documented or architectural data or on serious aesthetic principles. Internationally there is just one approach to the work, to preserve the ruins in the form that they have survived in up to now and to protect them and leave them in that shape for future generations.

Parts of the Bibi Khanyim mosque in Samarkand that survived up to the 20th century were: a huge ruin of the portal and three buildings with cupolas that in the past were connected by a gallery. There was only one decision possible about the fate of the mosque -- to preserve these poetic ruins the way they were. The USSR Ministry of Culture approved the necessary project which was designed by Yu. Gendel, a well-known Moscow engineer. But instead of preservation, they have started a huge construction project based on a plan whose reliability is rather questionable. Lost architectural forms are being recreated from modern brick and reinforced concrete; iron pins are being driven into walls; scaffolding is being erected, and all this, by the way, is adding to the destruction of murals still remaining inside the main building.

Memory has one important rule: it should be preserved and not covered with veneer, otherwise it becomes a half-truth. When the latest achievements of science and technology are used for a thorough cleaning and fixing up of the ancient decor, the process becomes truly creative and morally daring. But it is different in the case of covering up old decorative murals with costly imitations, sometimes even ones of pure gold. That was the case with the Tiliya-Kari madrasah in Samarkand, where the original paintings were lost forever under the gold layer of stylized decorations. And another point: it is mostly the Moslem religious structures that are singled out for restoration, or, as has been already mentioned, for rebuilding. At the same time samples of secular architecture which are of similar historical and aesthetic value remain neglected and become dilapidated. For instance, the secular mausoleum of Ishratkhan in Samarkand is falling apart; there is total desolation within and without. There are fewer and fewer beautiful houses built by local architects in the 19th and 20th centuries that remain standing in the cities and they are not even on any of the protective lists.

However, the so-called reconstruction of lost architectural forms relies on the evaluation system by which the completed work is appraised. Projects are paid for according to the number of drawings: larger panels and watercolors of ornamental details on Whatman paper bring higher payments. This splendor is really discouraging. The materials used often have a corrosive effect on the authentic ones. But restoration shops like the expensive "rebuilding," as their work is evaluated by cubic meters. Tile or painted decoration is appraised by square decimeters. Accounting is done by the total output and it is also used for bonus distribution.

After this story had already been handed over to the editors, Sh. Khyrullayev, chairman of the Bukhara gorispolkom, sent to our correspondent the official report of the architectural and planning administration on the reasons for the Ark accident. It stated once again that there had been flagrant violations of restoration procedures which further aggravated the drawbacks of a poor quality project. But isn't it time to evaluate the Ark accident not only from the scientific and engineering, but also quite naturally, from the administrative and legal points of view?

13329

CSO: 1830/554

NEGLECT OF GEORGIAN LANGUAGE ABETS 'HOSTILE FOREIGN MEDIA'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 August 1987 carries on page 3 under the title "Language Is the Nation's Mother" Levan Gvindzhilia's 1,500-word regular weekly roundup of individual or recurring violations of Georgian linguistic standards as well as instances of neglect of the language in various spheres.

In one segment, the author notes that flight announcements at the Tbilisi Airport are given in Georgian very seldom, and that signs and other instructions and materials are provided mainly only in Russian. The newly appointed chief of the airport, Akaki Bitadze, has promised to remedy the situation.

In another segment, Gvindzhilia pursues his earlier complaint that household lamps manufactured at the Tbilisi Electric Locomotive Plant come only with Russian instructions. A plant official replied that GOST [State Standards] 8607-82 do not require it, but they would "look into the situation" and get back to him.

Gvindzhilia is unsatisfied with the response, which echoes the attitude of many organization and enterprise officials who are careless about their role in maintaining the standards and status of Georgian. This neglect, he says, is harmful not only in practical terms but also in regard to state nationality policies. Outsiders "hostile to our multinational state" could see it as "actual proof of the infringement upon and eventual displacement of the national languages by Russian"--for indeed, "the foreign media do focus on such things." This very concern is why Central Television and PRAVDA have carried items of "unprecedented boldness and directness" attacking shortcomings and errors in nationality policy matters. Hence, "any official who fails to accord to Georgian its lawful place as the republic's official language is guilty of "laying the groundwork for opposition between languages."

6854

CSO: 18130407

NEW KARAGANDA OBLAST ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 3 July 1987 carries on page 15 an 800-word review by Burkit Ysqaqov on the newly published regional encyclopedia (in Russian): "Karaganda, Karagandinskaya Oblast," Chief Editorial Office of the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia, Alma-Ata, 1986. The review is entitled "History of a Land and of a People."

According to Ysqaqov, the new encyclopedia is one in a series of planned regional handbooks, and is published in note of the 150th Anniversary of the Beginning of Coal Production in Karaganda Oblast, and the 50th Anniversary of the Establishment of Karaganda Oblast itself. The reviewer hopes that a Kazakh edition of this important work will appear soon.

/9604

CSO: 1832/442

UNDERREPRESENTATION OF NATIVE KIRGHIZ IN INDUSTRY DEBATED

18300619 Frunze LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN in Russian No 6, 1987 pp 66-72

[Article by Turar Koychuyev and Larisa Lebedeva in the column: "Internationalism: Dynamics and Contradictions": "Privilege--And What Privilege!"; first paragraph is LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN introduction]

[Text] This subject was for a long time considered essentially prohibited. If they touched on it at all, then only in the light of floodlights, to the sound of fanfares. This is why the proposed article of scholars opens up for us such manifest and unhealthy defects in a most important sphere of the life of our republic.

As was noted in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress, "the vanguard place in Soviet society belongs to the working class. Thanks to its position in the system of socialist production, political experience, high consciousness and organization, labor and political activeness, the working class unites our society and plays a leading role in the perfection of socialism and in communist construction."¹

For this reason, the enormous attention is understandable which is being devoted by the party to the training and formation of an educated and highly-professional working class, which is renowned for its high labor and social activeness. It is precisely in the working milieu that a genuine feeling of socialist internationalism is formed most organically. The worker values a worker not on the basis of a sign of national membership, not on the basis of skin color, but on the basis of his labor contribution to the common result of production, his ideological-political position and moral purity, readiness for mutual assistance, and human decency, i. e., if one is to sum up all this--on the basis of his work dependability. Internationalism is in the blood of the working people, the relations between them are much more open and clearer than among the peasants and the intelligentsia. And not only our economic, but also our political well-being depends in many respects on the solidity of this social class.

In the present historical stage of the accelerated development of socialist society, it is especially important to avoid the primitive interpretation of the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism concerning the problems of the development of nations, internationalism and the national question. Let us remember one of the tenets: "The interrelations between different nations depend on

how much each of them has developed its productive forces, division of labor, and internal interaction. But not only the relationship of one nation to another and the entire internal structure of the nation itself depends on the level of development of production and its internal and external interaction."²

Why do we fear primitivization? Well, because, let us say, the Marxist-Leninist tenet concerning the full amalgamation of nations under communism in literature and in publications is frequently presented with simplification. By full amalgamation, some authors understand the formation of a single nation (the unification of all nations in one single nation), the establishment of a single language (with the disappearance of all others), a single culture (deprived of the distinctiveness of the national cultures). It is precisely such simplified understanding which leads to the mistakes in the selection of methods and ways of solving the national question and the further development of the process of internationalization.

Being concerned about the flourishing of all nations and nationalities of our country, the Communist Party and the Soviet state are creating the necessary socio-economic conditions for this and cultivate, in Soviet people, the feeling of socialist internationalism, based on the growth of national self-consciousness, the communist world view, and the realization of concrete socio-economic policy.

In the process of the harmonious development of socialist internationalism as the association of nations and nationalities, without a doubt, there are its contradictions, both of an objective and a subjective order. In order to solve them, the main thing that is required is: A sober, realistic view of the problem, without any attempts to conceal the sources of its appearance.

Today, when all of our society is experiencing a difficult, by far not painless process of renewal, we must openly acknowledge that, until recently, we looked at a whole series of national and international problems with indifference, through rose-colored glasses of self-complacency, without subjecting these problems to frank discussion and practically not presenting information for open reading. If anyone showed concern, people at once tried to accuse him of tendentiousness and of far-fetched fishing up of facts. Alas, such oases are known to us. In recent years the official statistics have also learned to make do without such important information as the national structure of the various social strata of the population (working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia) in the republics, oblasts, cities, the national structure of the workers in the sectors of the national economy, etc. And when it is necessary for a specialist in the sphere of economics or sociology to examine international and national problems, he literally becomes aware of an information dearth.

The thought of K. Marx and F. Engels, cited somewhat above, fully applies to the situation which in the course of several recent decades has developed here in our republic. We will now examine this.

It is well known that the special features of the employment of the population in these of those sectors of national production may be considered as an indirect expression of the inner essence of a nation. We will not tire the reader with a lengthy excursion into the history of the development of the economy of

Kirghizstan. However, we shall recall: The Kirghiz people made the transition to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development. We will cite only a few figures which most strikingly illustrate the processes that have taken place.

The first Soviet census, conducted in 1926, showed that 99.3 percent of the able-bodied Kirghiz population was engaged in physical labor; for every 1,000 persons among them, 993 were concentrated in agriculture. According to the data of the last census of the population (1979), the correlation of persons engaged in physical and mental labor, from the number of the indigenous population, per 1,000 persons, amounted, respectively, to 797 and 203; at the same time, of the number of those engaged in physical labor, calculated per 1,000 persons, 584 were concentrated in agriculture. Hence it is obvious how sharply the growth is developing of those who replenish the ranks of the white collar workers and the intelligentsia, and how insignificant this process is--especially in connection with the rapid growth of the industrialization of the territory--in the leading social milieu--the working class.

Why, we have the right to be proud: The creative and scientific intelligentsia in our republic is up to the mark. Many names of Kirghiz scientists, poets and writers, physicians, and public figures are known far beyond the boundaries of the republic--in the country and abroad. But do we have the right to believe that in the solution of the national question, in the development of the national movement in the republic there are no defects, there do not exist problems of a fundamental character? Of course, not. Serious contradictions in this matter were discussed at the meeting of the republic party aktiv held in February of this year, which was devoted to the international upbringing of the workers.

In our article, we intend to dwell on one of the most important questions of the development of the Kirghiz people--on the development of the national working class, concretely--the industrial working class, which, as is well known, is connected with perfect equipment and technology, is distinguished by the highest level of consciousness, educational and vocational training. The republic created a working class already at the very beginning of its industrial development. And if during those years, it had been entrusted with the mission, among a number of others, to be the transmission link between the working class of other nationalities and the peasantry of the indigenous nationality, to carry the ideas of the proletarian revolution to the remote masses of the local population, then subsequently, naturally, a task of a different order arose.

Let us begin with the fact that the economic necessity of the further and more intensive development of the national working class announced itself at the top of its voice. If still 20-25 years ago the rapidly developing industry of Kirghizia was replenished with new workers to a large degree through the migration of the population from beyond the boundaries of the republic, the situation now has radically changed: An outflow of the population, exceeding the influx, was observed, and this cannot be ignored. In such a situation, the necessary replenishment of the industrial sector of the national economy with cadres must be realized basically through our own manpower resources, including the indigenous nationality. These processes have already been noted in the economy of the republic: During the decade from 1974 to 1983, the growth of cadres calculated

per 1,000 persons of Kirghiz nationality in the industrial sectors exceeded the analogous indicator of the preceding decade of 1964-1973 by a factor of 3.2. But, regardless of this, the problem of the employment of the indigenous population in the industrial sectors is nevertheless still extremely acute, although in 1983 the highest level of employment in the industrial sectors, of all the years being investigated, was observed: 226 Kirghiz per 1,000 persons employed in industry, 210--in construction, and 300--in the sphere of transportation and communications. But such a correlation can hardly satisfy us if we take into consideration that the indigenous inhabitants constitute almost half of the entire population of the republic.

Why did such a disproportion in the employment of the indigenous population in these sectors of material production arise? This was encouraged by a number of objective and subjective reasons: The agricultural character of production which predominated during the first years of Soviet power on the territory of Kirghizia; the labor habits and traditions developed by centuries and passed on from generation to generation, which were also formed basically in agriculture. But the reader has a right to object: After 70 years of Soviet power it would already be time to reject such explanations. Indeed, it is hardly reasonable to shift all sins on account of our heritage, all the more so because the unevenness of the distribution of the Kirghiz population throughout different spheres of activity during the past few years is also present. The reasons here are diverse--both in terms of scale and in terms of character. One of them lies in the fact that the highest development was reached by industry, as, moreover, also by the sectors of the production and social infrastructure, in places with the smallest concentration of indigenous population. Let us say, in the city of Frunze, which turns out one-third of the total industrial production, only about 17 percent of the Kirghiz live at the present time. At the same time, their number in the composition of the population of the capital is increasing from year to year. If during 1959-1979 the number of Frunze residents increased by a factor of 2.4, the number of Kirghiz increased by a factor of 4.3. The growth rate of the Kirghiz population in the capital is more than twice as high as on the average for the republic. Apparently, this process will continue further as well. For this reason, the regulation measures become increasingly more important here--measures which not simply promote the settlement of the indigenous population in Frunze, but also its increasingly greater participation in the development of industrial production, and especially those of its sectors that determine scientific-technical progress. An analogous picture is also taking shape in the small towns of the Chuyskaya Valley, where the industrial potential is extremely high. Thus, in Tokmak, at the moment of the 1979 Census, Kirghiz constituted 10.6 percent of the total number of inhabitants, in Kara-Balta--7 percent. But here in the cities and regions where a predominantly Kirghiz population lives (in Naryn--88.2 percent), industry is very poorly developed. The same may be said, on the whole, also about Issyk-Kulskaya, Narynskaya, and Talasskaya oblasts. Here, for every 1,000 persons employed in national production, there are, respectively, 215, 159, and 207 persons who work in industrial sectors, as against 355 in rayons of republic subordination. Thus, for a long time an obvious disproportion was created between the distribution of industrial sectors and the settlement of representatives of the indigenous nationality, and to overcome it is not so simple.

Along with this, a defect of another sort has manifested itself in agriculture: During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, for every 1,000 persons employed in agricultural production, there were on the average 34 school graduates placed in a job, against 27--in industry. Agriculture became the leading sector, in which young Kirghiz men and women prefer to work. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses, like elastic, are ready to accept young people in unlimited quantity, since neither the precise balance of manpower resources nor the growth of labor productivity seriously concerns anyone here for the time being. But on the other hand, in every conceivable way the line is defended which is mechanically transferred from the rural regions of the country, where there is a dearth of working hands, to the broad involvement of graduates in agriculture. The roots of such a situation are also concealed in the system of labor training and instruction of rural pupils, especially those of the remote regions. Besides the orientation toward the professions linked directly with agricultural work, mental labor--of teachers, lawyers, historians, physicians, etc. enjoys prestige in the rural schools. And what is completely missing is the propagation of the professions of the industrial workers.

What is the matter? Whence so strange and incomprehensible a trend? Is in light of the Marxist-Leninist theory the leading role of the national working class in the development of a nation not clear? Are the beneficial consequences of this process for the entire multi-national population of the republic not obvious? However, all of these problems have not been discussed as they should have been, the matter was left to take its course. For example, in the mid-1960's the view was supported in every conceivable way that the Kirghiz population should engage in agriculture. One and the same figure--more than 300,000 workers of Kirghiz nationality, supposedly indicating that everything is in order in this matter, roamed from book to book, from article to article. But every time the fact was passed over in silence that not industrial workers predominate here, but the workers of sovkhoses, who constitute more than half of the figure cited above. Spontaneity and the absence of true openness went hand in hand. Unfavorable indicators in the statistical data ceased to be published. Ignoring the regional peculiarities of the development of the national republics, the statistical organs do not take into account the national composition of the workers and employees in their annual reports. In the documents of the vocational education schools, a column about the national composition of the students is missing, and, you see, it is precisely here that skilled workers for the industrial sectors are being trained. More complete data about the employment of the population from the point of view of nationality are given by the population censuses. They are conducted once every 10 years, and, naturally, by the end of this period it is very difficult to know whether things are on the mend or are going further--down a blind alley. Thus, can we say that the situation, fixed in 1979, corresponds to the present one? Moreover, the materials of the census are processed and in the final stage are published in Moscow, and already in these publications in some manner the national composition of the employed population is lost. Apparently, the workers of the USSR Statistical Administration are not very interested in the receipt and publication of these data. Though, one remembers, in its time, the CPSU Central Committee pointed out to the local party organizations the inadequate attention to the formation of a national working class in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Besides the economic, there also exist political, social, and cultural aspects in terms of which it is necessary to strengthen the national detachments of the working class comprehensively, without which not a single nation, including the Kirghiz nation, can fully develop. The activity of the working class becomes, as it were, a basic, starting platform for the development of science and the training and instruction of young people, it inspires writers and artists to create works about the leading force of society, and the ideas and inclinations of the working class help to strengthen in people the feelings of friendship and internationalism, having liberated in so doing the national self-consciousness of the touch of arrogance and the admixture of chauvinism and having enriched it with the humanistic principles of the mutual relations of nations and nationalities.

Of decisive significance, moreover, are the change of the social structure, the increase in the share of the industrial working class, which thinks and works on the level of present-day requirements, among the workers of all nationalities.

We have already mentioned the fact that in Frunze the Kirghiz population does not constitute even one-fifth of the total number of the town-dwellers. This demographic situation that has developed itself, naturally, does not permit bringing about an immediate and sharp increase in the share of cadres of Kirghiz nationality in industrial production. The following aspect should also be noted: In the largest industrial center of the republic, where the modern enterprises of the sectors of industry are basically concentrated that personify scientific-technical progress, the level of the natural growth of the population remains low by comparison with the other towns and regions of Kirghizia: 10.5 persons per 1,000 (compare: In Osh Oblast 31.6 persons, in Naryn Oblast--27.1, in Talas Oblast--26.4, and in Issyk-Kul Oblast--22.0³). The mechanical growth of the able-bodied population, including the population of Kirghiz nationality, is hindered by difficulties with housing in the republic capital. For family members it is difficult to move to the city, establish themselves at a plant or factory, without having any guarantees concerning getting an apartment. And here, of course, one must count on young people. You see, it is much easier for them to be satisfied in the beginning with a place in the dormitory. But already when a profession has been acquired, when they have become accustomed to the collective and are filled with respect and interest for it, they no longer want to roam about.

Frequently, as if justifying the disinclination of young people to replenish the working class, the weak social and consumer base of the Frunze enterprises is advanced as the main reason. One can agree with this, but only to a certain extent. Why? Because young boys and girls, who arrive from the village to enroll in institutes hardly count on comfortable housing, but their stream to the VUZ's does not diminish. Besides, both the stipend there is much less than the wages of a worker, and the prospects of receiving an apartment immediately after graduation are by no means glowing, but you see they go precisely there, and not to the plant or a large construction project. It goes with saying, here is the one-sided propaganda of the professions on the level of this or that rural school, and here are the advantages which young people of the indigenous nationality have received for many years upon enrollment in institutes. The results of this are well known and have been sufficiently broadly assessed in the press.

The deformation and the defect in the social structure of the population have led to the fact that in our republic there are, perhaps, more lawyers, historians, and economists from among the number of the indigenous population than Kirghiz workers in the instrument-building and electronic industries. At the present time the improvement of the situation that has been created is under way. This process is extremely difficult. But it would be correct if they would orient the rural youth: It has the privilege of learning to become a highly-skilled worker. Well, this is a privilege--and what a privilege! In connection with this, one should think, the time has come for a more decisive turn to the side of our industry, to the side of the working class. We must intensify the work in regard to the vocational orientation of the rural, as well as the urban pupils, not replacing it, as now happens, with formal labor instruction.

Certainly, there is nothing strange in the fact of orienting the rural young people of a number of regions, in which surpluses of manpower resources have been revealed, to the necessity of moving into the industrial centers of oblast and republic significance, where the demand for manpower is great. The role of the vocational-technical schools in this matter is enormous. Here they now and then complain: We teach and teach, and they work a couple of years--and then they scatter. That means they do not teach and do not infuse in the young people the qualities which for life bind him to industrial production. But again: They do not run from the ranks of the philologists and animal technicians, but from the ranks of the workers--more often than not. All of this involves problems that are not identical. But, however that may be, in the enterprises, where rural young people of the indigenous nationality are placed in jobs, it is necessary to treat them with understanding, to help them adapt, and to create the proper social and consumer conditions for their housing and everyday life.

We somehow got acquainted with the situation of the working cadres at the Kirghiz Worsted Cloth Combine: Here there work in the main young women and girls, many of whom have come from various regions of the republic. Their attachment to the combine is weak. The average length of service at the enterprise amounts to only one and a half years. During this time you do not master the profession well, hence the low quality of production of the combine and the eternal fever with the training of personnel. There is a dormitory here. And nevertheless, for young women this is not a way out. Naturally, they try to establish a family in proper time. And, having hardly created it, they leave the dormitory, and then the combine as well. Evidently, for a women's collective, not only dormitories must be built, but also apartment houses, with apartments for women with small families, which would make it possible for the combine and the city to keep not only the worker, but in the future also her worker-husband.

A very important help in the intensive involvement of the young people of the indigenous nationality in the sphere of industrial production is the overcoming of the language barrier. Because of the fact that the rural youth has a poor knowledge of Russian, it is difficult for it to become accustomed to life in the city and to work in a large, multi-national collective. And there is only one way out of this situation--to improve the system of instruction. Here there is again a problem: The cadres of teachers. Not so long ago, the republic press raised the question of the weak work of the Frunze Pedagogical Institute

of Russian Language and Literature: The future teachers and men of letters, specialists in linguistics are semi-literate! What will they teach their students? This vicious circle can be broken by well-arranged work, in which teachers for all subjects would be included, having organized circles and Russian language options in schools, Houses of Culture, and libraries. Besides, if desired, specialists who have received a higher education and have a good command of the Russian language--agronomists, specialists in engineering for animal husbandry, physicians and journalists. . .--will extend considerable assistance here.

Of course, as has already been said, it is possible to increase the national work cadres through mechanical growth. But this is connected with the solution of a number of social and consumer service problems, and the most acute one of these is the housing problem. Without question, the mechanical growth of labor cadres must also be utilized, but, it would seem, the basic path is the training of work cadres from among those who have already put down roots in a given locality.

In creating the appropriate material-technical conditions and distributing industrial production capacities in all rayons and oblasts of the republic, without exception, we are able to train and form skilled national industrial work cadres at the local level and thereby to significantly raise their share in the total number of workers. This is the most efficient and economical path!

Indeed, we must to the maximum extent possible bring industrial production close to the places of the great concentration of the local population, to the thickly populated rural regions. Thus, the problem of the formation of national work cadres is closely tied in with the problem of the rational development and distribution of productive forces, with the problem of employment in the regions where the supply of the national economy with manpower resources is sufficiently high.

We see a policy of bringing production to the labor resources that is organized in such a way that not only enterprises for the processing of agricultural produce and consumer and municipal services, but also modern enterprises (or their branches) of various sectors, personifying scientific-technical progress, would become the result of its operation in rural and remote regions and small cities.

You see, the formation of national work cadres in industry must not be reduced simply to the increase of their percent in enterprises and construction projects (although this also remains among the important circumstances); one should also have in mind the training of specialists of high qualifications for the modern industrial professions. Of course, the demand for the structure of this or that category of workers to be balanced in terms of the proportion of representatives of various nationalities in the total number of workers must be understood dialectically, taking into account the level of the national economy which is served by a given category of workers.

We understand that to increase the share of national industrial work cadres in all the towns and regions significantly and in the space of an hour is simply impossible; this task is unrealistic, moreover--haste in such a matter can lead to the discrediting of the national and international policy of the CPSU.

The process of the formation of national work cadres must be regarded as a step along the path of the internationalization of the composition of the working class; the national policy does not exist by itself, but as a part of socialist international policy.

The transfer of agriculture to industrial foundations will also be conducive to the increase of the professional level of the national work cadres of the republic, for it is precisely the representatives of the indigenous nationality who constitute a significant part of the agricultural workers. Thus, more than 70 percent of the total number of workers and employees of sovkhozes are Kirghiz.

A significant improvement of the technical and scientific equipment of agriculture would also introduce changes in the structure of agricultural workers in terms of professions and would increase its dependence on the level of present-day knowledge. The growth of the efficiency of agricultural production on a modern material-technical basis, the increase of the cultural-educational and professional levels of agricultural workers and the quality of life of the rural population, without a doubt, will be conducive to the gradual approximation of public [obshchenarodnyy] and kolkhoz-cooperative property and the elimination of the differences between agricultural workers and workers of the industrial production sphere.

At the present time, a time of the active restructuring of our entire life, the problem of the distribution of productive forces confronts society with special acuteness, when the human factor is placed at the head of all of socialist public production, and the development of national relations becomes a subject of special research, it is necessary not simply to examine these or those variants of the most efficient use of manpower in the regional conditions of the various republics, but to devote special attention to the national aspects of this problem. Man is not a faceless creature, not simply a worker. He brings to production the special features of his historical membership in a certain nationality.

Thus, as inalienable as the internationalization of public life is from the national question, in particular the formation of national work cadres, so it is necessary to tie in the process of their formation with the realization of a multitude of socio-economic problems. And, thus, the important aspect of the training and the formation of national work cadres must without fail be envisaged and supported with the appropriate resources in the integrated goal-oriented programs of the social and economic development of the republic.

8970

JURIST WRITES ON IMPROVING TREATMENT FOR DRUG ADDICTION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 87 p 6

[Article by V. Strelkov, department assistant editor of the Journal CHELOVEK I ZAKON: "Out of the Green Vortex"]

[Text] An emaciated woman in a flimsy dress asked for medicine for the sick child. She put the vial of drops into her pocket and started to ring the doorbell of our neighbors next door. And then I recognized her. It was Masha R. In the microrayon where we had lived before we moved, she was known as Dandelion because of her fluffy blonde hair. Then, five years ago, she was in the 10th grade. What had happened to her in those five years? What could have transformed her into a wreck of a human being with shaking hands and sagging skin?

When Masha recognized me and my wife, she told us everything. She bared her arm, a thick purple scar extended from her palm to her elbow.

She told her story. Five years ago she lost her father. Then she met a guy. He gave her some advice: smoke hash to "forget yourself." Thus she got involved with drug addicts. She started to sell her parents' belongings. For a single fix, she sold her new high boots, collections of authors' works . . .

Her mother's heart could not take all this and she died. Sergey, Mashas's boyfriend, was stabbed to death during a "dealing out" by drug pushers from the south. Mikhail, Sergey's friend, was sentenced to a long prison term for selling illegal drugs. Another one from the same group, Nikolay, broke the window of a pharmacy and got inside to get narcotics. He was caught in the act.

"Oh, you cannot know what "shakes" are!" Masha said in horror. "This condition comes when there are no drugs. I tried shooting up, but the shakes would return without fail. Your whole body gets doubled up with unbearable pain. You get a splitting headache. Your stomach is turning inside out. Your heart is racing as if it is trying to break out of your chest."

Masha shivered. Large drops of sweat appeared on her face. It seemed that the recollection accelerated the onset of the "shakes." She grabbed the medicine box with shaking hands; "Give me, give me something!"

Until the ambulance arrived, it took a lot of effort for me and my wife to hold Masha down to the floor while she was writhing in convulsions.

As I have been dealing with problems of drug abuse for a considerable period of time, I found that one fact is continually confirmed: if a person becomes addicted to drugs he finds it very difficult to stop using them without someone's help. The "shakes" are the reason for it. I have met and talked with dozens of addicts and not a single person could endure this terrible condition. Only a doctor can help in this case. It might be appropriate to quote here the letter of a Dnepropetrovsk drug addict: "Many papers write about fighting dope. But, it is only advice and clamor about anonymous hospitals, but where are they? Name me that city and that oblast. If you only knew how I cry secretly at night that I got caught in this terrible trap. Where is your anonymous hospital?"

All right, suppose I go and see a narcologist at a regular dispensary. He will put me in a hospital. After I get out everybody at work will scowl at me, to start with. Then the divisional militia officer would come and see me almost every day: "How are you doing? Did you really quit?"

I used to know some people who would find a doctor to perform an underground sorption. Such a doctor might come to your home and use an IV dropper on you to rid you of the "snakes." But what do you think? Out of a hundred such people eighty or ninety would quit. But I know some people, who on being released from LTP [work and therapeutic dispensary], would go and get the dope they need without even stopping at home first."

Really, we should very seriously treat a drug addict as a very sick person who is affected by a disease that very speedily grows progressively worse and removes him further and further away from recovery. And the sooner we start providing assistance to such people, the more effective such assistance will be. This was mentioned before in PRAVDA by USSR Minister of Internal Affairs A. Vlasov. But the letter which we quoted above shows the reason why drug addicts do not seek medical help of their own free will.

So far a number of people consider isolating drug addicts as the only "reliable" method for conquering the problem. Starting this year there will open educational-therapeutic dispensaries for minors. It is true that inveterate addicts should be isolated from society as they tend to corrupt youngsters and to involve new people in drug use. With respect to "beginner" drug users LTPs and hospitals become for them a sort of school for sharing their experience. They actively exchange information there: the more experienced ones teach the beginners how and from what to make dope. The equipment in LTPs and hospitals is not on the level that would allow a complete cure for the patients from their fatal habits. We need additional efforts by the researchers, specially trained medical personnel, new methodology, equipment.

Unfortunately, the struggle against drug abuse sometimes lacks a necessary single purpose, one streamlined policy. Unexpectedly, some people started to

say that possessing a small amount of drugs should not be punishable by law as a crime. It is a "dose" for personal consumption, isn't it?

But the point is that if allowed to have even an insignificant amount of dope on themselves or at home, addicts would gain an opportunity to openly use the drugs. What is more, hardly any of them would refuse to share the dope with others. It is possible that the addict would give a "taste" of the drug to a person who never tried anything like this before. And that person can even be under age. Now the addict has to hide his dope for fear of legal punishment. Drugs in small doses cannot be legalized; it would mean the same as allowing crime "in small amounts."

If there is anything to argue about it is increasing the responsibility of drug users. At present, being under the influence of alcohol when committing a crime is considered to be an aggravating circumstance. I think that acting under the influence of narcotics or intentionally used toxins should be added to this.

Toxicomania, by the way, which is an addiction to the stupefying action of poisonous but not narcotic substances, should be the subject of a special discussion. Toxin addicts breathe in the vapors of various organic solvents and poisonous chemicals, which sometimes are just ordinary household items. They also drink or sniff those substance. Minors get involved in this too. Consistent use of these poisons may result in serious mental and psychic disorders; it ruins people's health and often leads to death. So far there has not been any legal provision for punishment for inducing people to use toxins. Why not?

Prevention of drug abuse requires a speedy resolution of other important problems. Among those is the creation of equipment capable of proximate testing for presence of drugs in the human body. A reliable method for preventing drug abuse is to develop physical education and sports, mainly at the primary level. That means organizing physical fitness and sport groups. We must wage a relentless war against smoking in regular and vocational schools: it is easier and faster for youngsters to switch to smoking hashish if they are already used to ordinary cigarettes.

Young people, including Komsomol members, make up a considerable percentage of drug addicts. It seems that komsomol organizations could do a lot to safeguard youngsters from the poison. Many things are being done in that respect. But it is no secret that a Komsomol member spends less time at his enterprise or educational facility than at home. And here he is out of the sphere of influence of his organization.

The anti-drug propaganda is poorly set up. There are very few books on drug abuse and its prevention. There are practically no publications that deal with the criminal aspect of illegal production, acquisition, possession, transportation, selling and theft of narcotics.

It is impossible to fight evil without learning all about it in detail. We tend to forget this axiom sometimes. Recently a deputy minister of justice of one of the southern autonomous republics tried to persuade me that in that

region hemp grew only in specially guarded plantations. But there never was, or, as he hoped, would never be any wild hemp there. At that moment our car had stopped in one of the settlements. A real jungle of wild hemp was growing tall by the roadside. The very plant that is used to make hashish. As it turned out to be, the deputy minister did not know what it looked like and had always thought those were weeds.

It was not only in the south but also in Moscow and other cities that I had a chance to see small hemp plots. They could be found in flower beds and gardens almost in the center of the city. Hundreds of times district militia officers passed them and did not notice because they had no idea what hemp looked like. I think that the hemp was planted by drug users with that general ignorance in mind and they did it right in front of the militia and the community.

There is no way that I can forget Masha whose life was ruined by drugs. She is in the hospital now. Will Dandelion and others like her be able to conquer the terrible addiction and pull out from the "green vortex?" The answer to this question depends on all of us.

13329

CSO: 1800/668

KOMSPRAV PLANS TO STUDY INFORMAL YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by S. Kushnerev: "Going on Business or Just Taking a Walk?"]

[Text] Hi! I am writing to you because we have had it up to here with your hypocrisy and lies. And also to prove to myself and to those of us who still believe you, that in reality you do not give a hoot about young people and their problems. We often read out loud KOMSOMOLKA's articles on various youth problems, especially on the so-called "informal associations." We read them and cannot understand why you write about things you know almost nothing about. You do not understand either the purposes or the goals of the movements, but take on a pedantic tone.

In the "Evrika" article you printed a photograph of some cool dude. And you wanted him, or someone else who looks like him, to reply to that call. Also, you mysteriously announced that you have "an offer to make him..." And after that we had lots of arguments. Some shouted that we should write, while others (myself among them) thought that you couldn't be trusted with a broken penny. Last night we got together and decided that I should write. But personally, I am sure that it is of no use: you have no business with us and can't ever have any! You and yours consider us "hooligans," and nothing else. For those who are interested, the country has more than 20 different "currents", as we call them. In our circle, we have many different kinds: there are romantic hippies, happy and cheerful punks, and tough rockers. But Serks are the most numerous. I am a Serk myself, and therefore I will say something about them.

It is a new current, not very big as yet, but I believe that soon there will be lots of Serks, since Serks are the coolest of all the ones I've seen. Whoever I meet, I persuade them to join our commune. Yes, we are building our own commune. It is called SERKO [Family Rock Commune]. It is the only solution to all the problems. A commune is a golden mean between the individual and the collective. Everyone here has all the rights and is independent, but also a part of the whole. The purpose of our movements is to form communes, to bring back old Russian customs, holidays, musical instruments, dresses, dishes, etc., and to persuade hippies, punks and nostalgists to leave their currents and to join ours, to develop Soviet rock'n' roll and to fight for its freedom, and to fight against fartsovshchiks

[black market dealers in Western goods] and mazhors [not further identified], as well as against lyubers [members of body-building gangs] and the Leningrad OAD [not further identified] association.

Serks wear togs similar to those of hippies, but stylized to look more like folk dresses... We respect the ideas of the October Revolution, revere Lenin's genius, and hope to revive the fighting spirit of the past ages and to excoriate Western ideas, fashions, and symbols and to replace them with our own.

Serks already exist in Moscow, Leningrad, Cheboksary and Kazan.

This is our story in a nutshell. If you want to learn more about Serks and are interested in a true dialogue, and not in lecturing us, let us know somehow on the pages of your newspaper.

Signed: Serafim and 17 others (ages 16-23), Kazan

First, about the offer. We will start with it: we want to invite you to co-author a new column on a subject that we know almost nothing about, as you, Serafim, have rightly pointed out. The extent of our ignorance is such that at times it seems as though all you are writing about is some sort of myth, created by the concerned public for its own consumption and picked up by you. Indeed, we know nothing about "serks," "maznors," and "nostalgists." For that matter, we now very little about the other 17 (according to your account), or the other 147 (according to some sources) so-called independent youth movements.

When last April we were selecting the photograph for our "password," we thought of it in the following terms: loneliness, extravagance, challenge. Alas, after all the ensuing phone calls and letters -- whatever name thier authors chose for themselves and whatever lifestyle they advocated -- there is nothing substantive to add to this list. At least the two "typical represetnatives of contemporary nihilism" that spent half a day in our office seemed to be quoting from a lecture on "youth associations" based on press clippings.

For instance, Serafim, your ideas about the commune and about the fight against fartsovshchiks and "to revive the fighting spirit of the past ages" sound very interesting. Unfortunately, you did not specify exactly which "past ages" you would like to revive, what meaning you attach to the word "commune," and how you are going to eradicate fartsovshchiks. Consequently, even having read your letter, we cannot tell what exactly makes you different from all others or what you are advocating -- except for the old Russian customs. (Incidentally, how do those customs coexist with family rock communes?) And most importantly: What are your actions?

As to "togs," in our opinion, too much attention is already being paid to them. One becomes convinced of it when one reads the letter of a 15 year-old Tambov "metallist" describing how she and her friends were doing something

rather well-intentioned: during their vacation, they were building a merry-go-round for the little kids in their apartment building. but the kids' mothers, once they had noticed bracelets with rivets on the builders' wrists, kept the kids away from the place.

For example, we know people who have devoted their lives to the study and revival of old Russian holidays, dresses, and dishes. If you are ready for such spiritual contacts, we can help you make them. Your attitude toward fartsovshchiks is probably shared by many -- can you propose concrete measures?

As you see, we are still talking business. Actually, we are talking about deeds, which alone can solve this discussion.

Offer No. 1, made by Sergey Katyrin, Moscow City Chief of Staff, Student Construction Crews:

To those who live in the capital, we offer to start with the restoration of the Andronikov Monastery (10 Pryamikov Square, Ilich Square metro station). Next Saturday, August 1, at 9:00 a.m. members of our staff will be waiting at that address for all those who wish to take part in this work. By the way, the newspaper MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS has been publishing such announcements for several years, but we are yet to see Moscow "Serks" there...

Offer No. 2, made by Svetlana Romankov, editor of the new television program "Open Competition":

One of our next shows in the "Vocation" series will address the question of creating and introducing new clothing fashions and of studying contemporary styles of the young, including the "unofficial" styles. We are willing to use any kind of observations, suggestions and findings on this subject when we film the show. By the way, we will be glad to share both the mail we get in connection with it and the advice of our professional consultants with any student-run or cooperative tailor shop that would like to specialize in such styles.

Offer No. 3, made by I. M. Ilinskiy, director of the VLKSM Central Committee Higher Komsomol School Research Center:

We also know little of what, in essence, today's independent and so-called "unofficial" youth associations are and how and against what their are fighting. We have combined all the unanswered questions into special questionnaires. If you could help us distribute them in your associations, and then collect and return them to us, we would be glad to pass the general findings to the Komsomol Central Committee and KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. In short, if you are inclined toward some "real Cool" sociology and research, you get the questionnaires by writing to the KOMSOMOLKA starting next week."

Offer No. 4, made by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA:

Our offer of a new column still stands. Soon, for instance, we are going to publish a story describing how and why a recent attempt by an independent "ecological center" to attract contemporary music fans to "ecological rock operas" and to conservation has so far come to nothing.

We would like to emphasize that our goal is not to find an occupation for you, but to find ways to join our efforts in attaining goals that are, we believe, common to us. Obviously, your help will be needed by all those who are concerned about the "youth" aspects of crime, drug abuse, loneliness, alienation, fashion, and culture... We hope that today's ideas will come from people who mean business.

Maybe you too will have something to say to them. We are willing to invite those of you who come up with the most serious and practical ideas to the white hall of our editorial offices where we would, using your own suggestions, invite also the most respected historians, philosophers, and sociologists. We think that even representatives of different "currents" have something to discuss. Only, please, let us do so politely, in a businesslike fashion, and without labels and mutual recriminations. In other words, without "troubles."

12892

CSO: 1800/781

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES POOR PREPARATION OF ISPOLKOM ELECTION

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by IZVESTIYA special correspondent V. Vukovich: "How a Chairman Was Elected"]

[Text] The head of the tellers' committee, deputy I. Girnyak, took the floor to announce the results of the secret ballot: 134 votes for Yuriy Yakovlevich Datsyuk, and 74 for Roman Mikhaylovich Matolich. By the majority vote, Yu. Datsyuk was elected chairman of the ispolkom of the city soviet.

Yes, the chairman was elected by secret ballot, there were two nominees instead of one, nobody heard the usual formula: "on behalf of and entrusted by..." which had been used to present a pre-selected name. A number of established ideas became a thing of the past. They have given way to a new concept of democracy which is being created today.

Drogobych is the second largest city in the oblast. It has grown considerably, new plants and residential areas have sprung up. Understandably, the cares and problems of the ispolkom have increased in number also; they need attention and that requires perfect knowledge of everything in the city.

"Therefore, when the previous chairman of the ispolkom filed his retirement application," I was told by V. Borisyuk, first secretary of the gorkom, "we turned to our reserve personnel. Among those considered for nomination to the position in the soviet were: Yu. Datsyuk, head of the industrial transportation department, and R. Matolich, manager of the oil refinery. The former worked his way up from an electrician to the power plant manager; the latter started as an operator and now he is in charge of the same plant; he was also elected a deputy of the republic Supreme Soviet. So we decided to ask the party members of the soviet to present both names to the deputies. Previously we had asked at the gorkom party meeting for their opinion of Datsyuk. The party committee and workers of the refinery should give their opinion of Matolich."

"Which ballot are you going to use to elect the chairman? Open or secret?" I asked the secretary. "This once we decided to try something new, let the soviet choose for itself."

A little before the session I met the nominees and asked them to answer my question: "If you are entrusted with the position of the mayor of Drogobych, what will be your first priority?"

"My concern is how to find means to increase residential construction and what reserves to use for that," stated Yu. Datsyuk. "Many families are waiting for their turn to get an apartment. As a way out, I consider expansion of production of building materials, and of the raw materials required for them, clay in particular. Poor water supply causes a lot of problems. We must expedite conversion of industries to consumption of technical water. Finally, our city needs more improvements."

And what does R. Matolich think? "Drogobych has accumulated a number of problems in its systems. I am well aware of them as an ispolkom member. As the manager of the refinery, together with our personnel, I try to help the city as much as we can. But do not expect a full program from me. Honestly speaking, I had no time to work one out. I learned about my nomination five days before the session."

After the meeting with the party gorkom secretary I wrote in my notepad: "If you know that your road starts with the first step, it is easier to imagine the feelings of travellers who dared to do it through a trial step. We must honor the pioneers . . ." And I also thought that it was a good, brave undertaking. But still, was it worth it to be in such a hurry?

I am looking at a copy of the local newspaper. It announces the call for the regular session, published 20 days in advance. But the "organizational question" is not on the agenda. And when I told Ye. Tabachinskaya, the foreman at the Zarya sewing association that such a question would be discussed and that there would be two people nominated for the chairmanship (it was three days before the session), she was somewhat astonished: "Neither I nor our group of 17 deputies have heard anything about it. We know both Datsyuk and Matolich, but we still should make up our mind as to whom to give preference."

There was nothing to prevent the ispolkom from informing the deputies about the changes on the agenda. They could at least postpone the session of the soviet for a week. And the voters might be interested in the candidates for the mayor's post.

It was Saturday (the session was to open on Monday) that the local newspaper published some information under the title "It Is For the Deputies to Decide." It contained short biographies of Yu. Datsyuk and R. Matolich. There was also a comment: "The nominations were discussed in full detail at their places of work; their letters of reference were approved." That was all.

On Monday the cold hall of the Palace of Culture seemed unfriendly to those who came here. Not many of them dared to take off their overcoats. One must agree that this was a minor thing, but rather unpleasant.

There was some time before the party group was to meet and I asked T. Sheshurak, the ispolkom secretary, to show me the presentations of the workers who "discussed the nominations in full detail." The file contained only the minutes of the gorkom party meeting.

"And what about the minutes of the party committee's and workers' meetings at the refinery?" I asked. "They are probably at the gorkom." "But I was told you have them." "I haven't got any."

What could I say? Either the city ispolkom was not interested in the opinion of the refinery workers on their candidate, or it decided to do without it.

But let us enter the hall where deputies are in session. The session approves the proposition of the party group to nominate two people for the chairmanship and to vote by secret ballot. They read out Yu. Datsyuk's and R. Matolich's letters of reference and begin discussion. Or, rather, repeat what had happened half an hour ago at the party group meeting. S. Kantor and T. Maksimik of the drill-making factory spoke in favor of the first candidate. N. Barabashchuk and M. Kostevyat, both of the refinery, asked to vote for the second candidate. As one can see, there were representatives of the two plants. They spoke according to the rule: while praising your own candidate do not be blunt about the other one.

"Who else wants to speak?" B. Kurchik, chairman of the session asked. Deputy V. Nadiyanov came forward: "Today we are electing the chairman of the ispolkom in a new manner. Both candidates for the post are good. But I am going to vote for Datsyuk. He has more experience."

But even this speech did not provoke a discussion. Nobody wanted to say anything after the second invitation to speak. The only thing to do was to hand out the ballots. That was done right there in the hall in the commotion of the meeting. The result of the voting, whose favor it ended in; this has been described above, at the very beginning.

As we can see, the first practical step toward democratization in Drogobych did not, unfortunately, increase people's involvement. And the reason for this is the haste in organizing the election. New policy cannot be compatible with outdated habits.

13329

CSO: 1800/476

GEORGIAN VIROLOGIST ON AIDS RESEARCH

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 August 1987 carries on page 3-4 an article titled "AIDS," reprinted from the 1 August issue of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, in which a number of Soviet authorities discuss the mechanism of the disease and its spread, social ramifications, public fears and reactions, testing procedures and services, and other matters.

Appended to the reprinted article is a 600-word interview titled "A Virologist's Opinion" [to whom given, where and when not specified] with Professor Academician Otar Andzhaparidze, director of the Moscow Scientific-Research Institute for Virus Preparations. Professor Andzhaparidze sketches the AIDS research being done abroad and in the USSR to develop vaccines and drugs to cure or alleviate the disease. Some of the more promising lines of research are noted briefly, including the development of monoclonal antibodies. Work is going on to develop chemically synthesized vaccines as well as live vaccines; some of them are used against smallpox as well as AIDS. Professor Andzhaparidze mentions another hopeful line of endeavor in his own institute but declines to go into details.

Among the difficulties faced by researchers are: the enormous genetic variability of the AIDS family of viruses; the potential harm that drugs can do; and the long time it takes to bring a drug from development to practical use, though he hopes an AIDS vaccine will be different in this regard.

SPECIAL GEORGIAN FUND TO ENCOURAGE LARGE FAMILIES URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO in Georgian No 32, 7 August 1987 carries on page 5 Mzia Shetsiruli's 1,500-word article, titled "Once, Children Were Raised for the Homeland," lamenting the drastic decline in Georgians' reproduction rate and calling for urgent measures to turn the situation around. A century ago, Georgians suffered from having too little land (as they saw it); now, the land is available but there are not enough Georgians to occupy it. In the 19th century, the great statesman Ilia Chavchavadze rightly exhorted his countrymen to study and learn in order to promote the economy and end their indolence and poverty. Among the many beneficiaries in this century of the successful movement Ilia launched are Georgian women, who now take their place in the schools and universities, in industry and research. But this latter phenomenon, welcome as it is, has its minus side: caught up in the necessity, independence, and prestige of

work and study outside the home, women no longer have the time to bear and raise children. Multi-children families are increasingly rare.

Along with moral incentives, the author proposes quite specific material incentives. In particular, she urges the creation of a "Society To Encourage Multi-Children Families Among Georgians" (a deliberate echo of Ilia Chavchavadze's celebrated "Society To Promote Literacy Among Georgians" in the 19th century). Supported by public contributions, the society would have its own fund to be used to encourage large families--especially young families--and help them with housing and other amenities. The author is certain that Georgians will support this movement as enthusiastically as they did Patiashvili's call for an archeological research fund last spring.

Elsewhere in the article, the author laments certain Georgian character traits that have so often led the nation to the brink of catastrophe through the centuries: lack of foresight, failure to sense impending danger, unconcern and outright laziness, a tendency to bemoan their woes rather than take action. As a result, *inter alia*, "[foreigners] have feasted and grown sate at our own table" while we went hungry (a quote from Ilia's writings).

GEORGIAN HOME FOR DRUG ADDICTS' DEFECTIVE CHILDREN DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 August 1987 carries on page 4 Manana Kartoziya's 2,100-word essay, titled "Maybe You'll See That Home in Kaspı," describing the plight of the 270 residents of the Children's Psychoneurological Home [Pansionat] in the village of Akhalkalaki, Kaspı Rayon. A large number of the children there, all suffering from mild to severe physical and/or mental handicaps, were born to narcotics addicts and alcoholics; their parents rarely or never visit them. The author remembers the shocking scenes that were shown in a TV special about the home some years ago, titled "Children of Sorrow" [alternatively, "Children of Sin"], but she was hardly prepared for what she saw in person: pitiful creatures 9 or 17 years old, for example, and weighing only 5 or 12 kilograms; nearly formless bodies; children unable to use their hands or limbs, or deaf and blind; various grades of mental retardation.

The staff of the home is dedicated and caring. The children are taught individually to the extent possible: basic skills, crafts, the arts, physical training, school subjects. Indeed, one lad of 21 actually managed to graduate from the local secondary school despite his handicaps, and hoped to go on to a trade school or even a VUZ. The state spent 543,600 rubles last year to maintain the home, which actually can accommodate 310 residents.

Against this heartbreaking context the author castigates those able-bodied and privileged young people who lead dissolute lives and use drugs. She cites statistics compiled by the MVD's Sociological Crime Research Laboratory, which interrogates hundreds of drug users, indicating that their educational level has been rising. Ten years ago, 27.9 percent of interrogated addicts were characterized as "good students"; now the figure is up to 78.7 percent. In the same period, the percentage of VUZ students

who use drugs has grown by 2.5 times, technicum students by 2 times, and night school students by 3.5 times. Overall the number of drug users who first tried it in school has quintupled. Also relevant is the fact that 10 years ago only 3.4 percent of interrogated drug users were women; the most recent figures are 84 percent men and 15.2 percent women [sic].

Many drug addicts, says the author, whine that they use drugs because they "lack prospects" and "suffer spiritually." Let them look in upon the children of Kaspi! Narcotics users have no right to create any more "children of sorrow."

GEORGIAN PAPER PRINTS PUBLIC RESPONSES TO PROSTITUTION ARTICLE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11, 15, and 20 August 1987 carries follow-ups on its 16 June 1987 article which provided considerable details on prostitution in Georgia, the involvement of minors, carriers of venereal disease and procedures of dealing with them, the danger of AIDS, homosexual activities, and the like.

In a 1,900-word follow-up titled "Readers Continue the Discussion," on 11 August, page 4, the editors note that the article evoked some 131 responses from the public, including many anonymous ones. Most readers applauded the editors' bold treatment of the subject, though a few condemned them for printing such shameful material. Three different women who came in in person thought they recognized themselves in the account of the piece's "heroine," and were indignant that their story had been printed. One of the letters quoted in this follow-up, signed by a male teacher, objects to the explicit or implicit condemnation of the original article's heroines. But he is much concerned about the health angle and calls for specific measures, in particular the re-legalization of prostitution with all the necessary controls. The Soviet authorities were ill-advised, years ago, to abolish prostitution, for they only drove it underground and let it get out of control. Every city should have one or two designated bars, video-clubs--"whatever you want to call them." In another letter, a female reader addresses not the editors but the male half of the team that interviewed the prostitute in the original article. She objects strenuously, first of all, to the publication of such an article, and secondly, to the male author's unconcealed cynicism and even enjoyment of his assignment, at the expense of the heroine.

On 15 August, page 4, AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI's editors present a second, 1,700-word follow-up under the same title as the original article, "Today's 'Amazons.'" Eight letters from persons in all walks of life are printed. Attitudes range from condemnation of the article to full approval. Some readers urge that prostitutes and others who spread VD be punished the same as drug pushers. A third-year student at Tbilisi State University thinks that the article should have dealt with immorality in general, and states that we must all look into our own hearts for ways to "stamp out Satan." A 21-year-old mother of two asks why it took so long to bring this thing out into the open: "everybody knew what was going on in hotels and bars." A reader from an outlying district heartily approves the intent of the article

but thinks the effort should go further--publish the whores' names, punish building supervisors who allow prostitution. An anonymous woman who identifies herself with the article's heroine is "proud of what I am, not like wives who lead dull lives married to someone they don't love." The same reader sneers at "old maids who urge cold showers" and scorns "the true immoral--men who respect a woman's virtue but love her depravity."

The newspaper's third and final survey of readers' responses, 11 letters totaling 1,600 words, appears on 20 August, page 4. One reader hated the article, and another was upset because it seemed to impugn Georgian womanhood, but most of the responses are positive. A Tbilisi woman denounces mothers who abandon their children for the sake of "freedom" and "success." More than one reader urges that the women's real names be published. One reader, who signs himself "a good student," states that by failing to print the women's addresses "[AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI] disappointed many active readers" and goes on to ask the pointed question, "do you really think you can stem people's urge to have sex contacts by warning of AIDS?" A retired jurist believes that effective sex education is needed. A reader from Mestia Rayon notes that "we don't allow such things in Svanetia." And the gist of the final letter is that women should be relieved of "petty outside concerns" so that they can "return to the home, where they belong" as wives and mothers. In a postscript, the editors thank their readers and promise by month's end to print a summarizing article by sociologist Givi Logua.

GEORGIAN CHILDREN'S DISORDERS BLAMED ON ANTI-HAIL STATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO in Georgian No 34, 21 August 1987 carries on page 16 under the title "Response to Writer's Words" a 200-word letter from several villagers of Badiauri [Sagaredzho Rayon] in reply to Lado Mrelashvili's article in the 17 June edition of LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO, "Hail, the Hail Service, and Kakheti." The villagers state that the incidence of children's scoliosis, birth defects, and blood disorders has been rising, and they imply that it is due to the anti-hail installation located 50 meters from their village. Their letter constitutes a petition to abolish all such stations in their own district and in Kakhetia [eastern Georgia] generally.

RISING VIRAL HEPATITIS IS 'NATIONAL PROBLEM' IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 August 1987 carries on page 2 under the title "Real Prospects" a 600-word piece by G. Kerashvili, chief surgeon in the Republic Clinical Hospital for Infectious Diseases, concerning a number of severe problems plaguing Georgian efforts against such widespread (and economically costly) diseases as flu and other respiratory diseases, infectious gastro-intestinal diseases, and so on. The article is in the on-going context of nationwide discussion of the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers long-term project on improving health care.

In particular, Georgia has only 3,837 beds for infected patients--just half the norm--and even that figure is not realistic. The relevant material-technical base is woefully inadequate, as many hospitals lack hot-and-cold water and functioning sewer systems. Even the author's hospital--the main such unit in Georgia--has no reception facility or morgue, and is in need of remodeling. Because of the "forced" increase in the inventory of beds (an all-union phenomenon), patients are now reduced to just 2 square meters of space instead of the normal 7-7.5. Hospitals lack minimal training and science facilities, equipment, diagnostic apparatus and reagents. The lack of disposable hypodermics and other materials is of special concern given the rising incidence of viral hepatitis--"virtually a national problem in Georgia"--and the problems raised by the need for AIDS prevention.

GEORGIAN YOUTH NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS DRUG ADDICT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 August 1987 devotes all of page 3 to two articles on narcotics, under the recurring rubric "Raise your Voice, Thwart the Criminal, Do Not Retreat, Do Not Yield, This Is War!" An editorial introduction sketches the alarming context of the feature, noting that the narcotics problem was one of the five main points of discussion at the 33rd Komsomol Congress.

The first item is Tamaz Cheishvili's 2,900-word interview, titled "Namokran" ["narkoman" spelled backwards], with an unnamed 30-year-old male addict who started shooting dope while training as an engineer, has undergone treatment twice but backslid both times, is the father of a little girl who "now calls someone else 'Daddy,'" has needle tracks from wrist to elbow, shoots up 15 or more times a day, and will inject just about anything he can get. Cheishvili was somewhat hesitant to write this story, fearing that he would be charged with personal cynicism and sensationalism by some readers, as was the case with his earlier interview with a prostitute [AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI 16 June 1987].

The addict, who despite his relative youth "looks 50," blames his deterioration on the ravages of withdrawal (clinical term "abstinentsiya," street term "lomki" [breaking]), whose symptoms he describes in some detail. After 5 or 6 days of withdrawal, an addict is "a psychopath who just about has to be tied down" and will stop at nothing--even murdering his own mother--to get a fix. The author of the article then quotes a scientific explanation of the effect of narcotics, increasing dosages and tolerance, and so on.

The addict notes that at one time, addicts tended to share one needle, but that has changed since the advent of AIDS, which is more to be feared than addiction itself. Prices vary: At one time a fix cost 1 ruble, now it runs around 25 rubles--except that if the pusher [ba, y a] detects you are in the throes of withdrawal he demands 100 rubles per ampule. The pushers bring the stuff in from outside. The author notes that the main areas of use in the USSR are Central Asia and Transcaucasia.

The addict does not know how many addicts there are in Tbilisi but thinks there must be a good many more than 500. It used to be that addicts constituted a small circle of associates--professionals, if you will, like professional thieves. Now, it seems everybody is doing it, just as everybody is involved in stealing.

The addict emphasizes that a lot of addicts are women--a sociologist is quoted as stating that 15 percent of apprehended drug users are women, even young girls. While men tend to commit robberies and thefts to obtain the necessary money, women tend to sell their bodies. In a bar near the Oktyabr Metro Station in Leningrad, all kinds of women offer themselves in exchange even for cough syrup. The interviewee has witnessed such transactions himself.

During the interview, the addict goes into withdrawal and has to shoot up. Between nods he describes some of his sensations, "a real hi-i-i-gh." The author declines, with some revulsion, the addict's offer of a fix "to give you a better story." The addict disdains cocaine and LSD, which just give you bad hallucinations. He also scorns alcohol, which among other negative properties "can be detected a kilometer away," while dope addicts can indulge their vice without detection--at least for the first year or so. After that, the user can count on "being impotent by age 40, landing in jail for crimes committed, being betrayed by so-called friends, becoming paranoid, deteriorating physically and mentally."

Cures are rare. Dzhenal Dzhanashia, chief of the Narcotics Administration in the MVD's Criminal Investigation Division, has stated that medical knowledge and techniques are inadequate, nor does labor colony treatment work any better. And Anzor Gabiani, the author of a pamphlet called "Narcotics Addiction and How To Fight It," has emphasized that the hardest factor to treat is not the physical but the psychological dependency.

The addict acknowledges that he is to blame for his failure in life. On the other hand, he blames [society] for the problems of young people in danger of succumbing to addiction: "All they get is promises, they have no place to go for amusement or recreation. Many of them, like me, are failures, having no job, having been betrayed by a wife, finding no justice." Nevertheless, he has residual hopes of kicking the habit, and shows the reporter an airline ticket to a far distant city where he intends "next week" to make a fresh start.

The other item, prepared by Malkhaz Radiani, is a 1,800-word backgroundersurvey of the narcotics problem from ancient times until the recent past and the alarming present. He gives some statistics, quotes from U.N. and Interpol sources on drug busts and hauls world-wide, and he sketches the efforts of national and international bodies to combat the problem. None of the article makes mention of narcotics problems in the USSR or the socialist camp; most of it has to do with regional narcotics sources like Pakistan and Iran, the "Golden Triangle" of Southeast Asia, Bolivia and Mexico, and the main centers of the narcotics plague such as Western Europe and the United States. Considerable emphasis, in this latter regard, is focused on the

alarming spread of narcotics in the U.S. armed forces, including personnel responsible for nuclear weaponry.

ASPECTS OF GEORGIAN PROSTITUTION, VD RISE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 August 1987 carries on page 4 under the occasional rubric "Law, Order, and Us" B. Bakhturidze's 2,100-word article about prostitution in the republic. Like narcotics, for too long the subject was hushed up. Now, with the worldwide threat of AIDS (which is linked to both vices), things must be brought out into the open. Georgian women were once renowned for their virtue; now, many are going outside the republic to sell their bodies for gain. Sexual immorality has gone beyond ordinary bounds, in fact, as depraved people indulge in orgies and group sex, often involving narcotics as well. Prostitutes hang out in railroad stations, airports, hotels, and other public places.

A substantial part of the article, drawing upon the revelations of raids conducted jointly by MVD units and representatives of "the aktiv," recounts episodes uncovered in the Sporti Hotel on the Rustavi highway. The hotel was built by the Georgian DOSAAF to accommodate visiting athletes taking part in sporting meets, but the manager and his wife, crazed by greed, have been allowing casual couples to use hotel rooms and suites for immoral liaisons, charging 10 rubles for the room and 3 rubles for fresh linen. In most of the episodes thus recounted, the male customers are named but the prostitutes are identified only by their initials, although the women's last initials are spelled so as to indicate whether the person has a Georgian or a Russian name (also, in a couple of cases, Lithuanian). A few details are given as to how and where the women accost their customers in Tbilisi and elsewhere. During the raid, some women tried to escape by jumping out the window. A particularly shameful aspect of the Sporti Hotel operation is that the manager even allowed minors in.

Another favored venue is what the author of the article calls "whorehouses on wheels." A gentleman named Otar Kupreishvili would park his Zhiguli all day across from the Navtlugi Bazaar and "pimp" from there. A potential customer would come over to the car, examine the "goods"--two women in the car--select the one he wanted, ride with Kupreishvili and the chosen "angel" to someplace on a dead-end street for a tryst in the back seat, and pay 15 rubles, 5 of which went to Kupreishvili and the rest to the woman. This operation, as well, was stopped by the police.

Other cases are recounted in Batumi's Medea Hotel, where three minor girls from Moscow, Krasnodar, and Voronezh were apprehended; the management just "looked the other way." Several particular episodes of teenage prostitution are sketched in some detail, often involving girls whose parents and teachers suspected nothing.

In addition to the moral aspects of the problem, VD is a major worry. Five minors infected with VD are currently in the Tbilisi VD Clinic, and mention is made of a Lithuanian prostitute who infected several men in Georgia. Of

49 prostitutes caught during the raids, eight had VD. In the past year, serious VD cases have risen 30 percent in Georgia.

The efforts of the MVD and the aktiv, praiseworthy though they are, are insufficient, the public at large must get involved to fight prostitution. The piece ends with the proposal that an article be added to the Criminal Code making prostitution and involvement with it a punishable crime.

SANITARY CONDITIONS DEPLORABLE IN GEORGIAN HOSPITALS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 August 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article titled "Problems of Sanitation" by I. Pagava, who is the republic's chief sanitary physician and a deputy health minister, concerning deplorable sanitary conditions in the hospitals, clinics, dispensaries, and other medical treatment facilities of Georgia. There has, in fact, been a noticeable decline in all aspects of sanitation in recent years, mainly due to medical personnel's neglect and don't-care attitudes. Part of the problem is due to a generally worn-out material-technical base, as many culprits have pleaded, but the fact that the personnel in many run-down facilities still maintain good sanitation makes that excuse a lame one.

The bulk of the article is devoted to brief examination of numerous named facilities--and their administrators and staff--whose violations have led, in particular, to a raising incidence of "hospital-spread" infections as well as other unfortunate incidents. A case last June in the Gali Rayon Maternity Hospital is cited but no details are given. More specifically, from April through June the republic Infectious Diseases Hospital had to take in a number of children from the former Tbilisi Childrens Hospital No 2, who were found to be suffering from viral hepatitis due to manipulations and injections with improperly sterilized and processed instruments and materials there in late 1986 and early 1987. Similar infractions are noted in the Kaspi Rayon Hospital (though no details as to consequences are given), involving improperly disinfected and processed wrappings and instruments, and surgical personnel had not been inspected since 1985. Brief mention in the same context is made of a string of named hospitals and maternity facilities, tuberculosis clinics, the Tbilisi Skin and VD Hospital, and others. A Health Ministry plan calling for the creation of 107 centralized sterilization departments in various facilities in 1984-1986--this, in order to combat serum hepatitis--has been largely ignored by administrators; so far, only 18 have been set up.

Sanitation-epidemiological personnel have done their best to monitor conditions, using laboratory techniques, and in 1986 numerous infractions were noted, a number of facilities were closed down, administrators and staffers were fined or dismissed (some figures are given). As a result, progress has been made. From now on, persons who are remiss in their duties may anticipate being brought to account for their irresponsibility.

CREATION OF GEORGIAN PSYCHOTHERAPY SERVICE URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 August 1987 carries on page 3 under the title "We Need a Psychotherapy Service" a 400-word piece by Zurab Begerashvili, a psychiatric physician in the Tbilisi Psychoneurological Dispensary, urging the creation of such a service as part of the projected long-range all-union program to improve Soviet citizens' health. The service, to be based in his dispensary, would be staffed by hypnotherapists, reflexologists, phytotherapists, psychologists, suicidologists, speech therapists, sexologists, and the like, to provide correct diagnosis and treatment.

The fact is, public opinion with regard to psychiatry "has been shaken," as most people think its sole purpose is "to isolate the mentally ill in the crazy-house." In today's "material-technical age," stress-caused disorders disguised as somatic illnesses lead sufferers to go from doctor to doctor in search of a cure for depression, loss of vigor, and the like. Many prefer the operating table to psychiatric treatment. Only psychiatry can help "unmask" these disorders.

Such a service would constitute a revival of the psychotherapy service that was based in the Tbilisi Scientific-Research Institute for Functional Nervous Disorders during the 1920s and 1930s, was staffed by Georgia's leading psychiatrists and psychologists, and was well regarded by such eminences as Academician Vladimir Osipov. The dispensary's young staffers are eager to contribute to "the shaping of a healthy, intelligent, strong, cheerful, and happy New Man."

ADJARIA HAS SPECIALIST GLUT WHILE JOBS GO BEGGING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 August 1987 carries on page 2 M. Gorgiladze's 700-word titled "A Specialists Shortage During...A Specialist Surplus," concerning the problem of hundreds of "temporarily unemployed" specialists in Batumi and Khelvachauri Rayon, chiefly graduates of the Batumi Pedagogical Institute and the republic's medical schools. There are some 500 unemployed teachers, and the same number of unemployed graduates of secondary medical schools; the cost of each specialist's training totals 6,000-7,000 and 4,000-5,000 rubles, respectively.

At the same time, the Adjarian highlands lack teachers of such subjects as Russian language and literature, foreign languages, mathematics, chemistry and biology, physical education, and elementary subjects. It is also mentioned in passing that three named graduates of the Foreign Languages Institute in Tbilisi failed to report to their job assignment in Adjaria last year. The lack of teachers in the highlands is, of course, due to young graduates' aversion to difficult living conditions there; but the fact that many of them went to college just for the prestige of a diploma is also a factor.

One remedy for the glut, already implemented, is to close down night school and correspondence enrollment in the pedagogical institute. Another remedy

is to get the numerous school teachers past retirement age to "pass on the torch" and step down in favor of their youthful colleagues.

The situation with regard to jobs for mid-level medical personnel is also difficult. In 1984-1986, only about 200 of 395 graduates were placed, and the rest are just waiting. Even though enrollment has had to be curtailed, the Batumi Medical School, with newly installed up-to-date laboratories and equipment, can continue to function productively by providing retraining for low-level nurses and refresher courses for its unemployed graduates.

TBILISI UNIVERSITY INCREASES RUSSIAN SECTOR ENROLLMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 August 1987 carries on page 3 under the title "A Time To Sow and a Time To Reap" Nanuli Baratashvili's 1,500-word interview with Tbilisi State University Rector Nodar Amaglobeli concerning problems and innovations in this year's entrance examination period, which is even more tense than in past years because it must be completed in two weeks instead of the usual three. In addition, written exams are now required for almost all subjects, thus further complicating the situation. Furthermore, 9,000 secondary school graduates are competing for 400 fewer slots than last year's 2,555. The reason for the reduction is that the university has been producing too many specialists that are not needed. From now on, enrollment will be determined by direct contracts with ministries, enterprises, and other organizations. Reductions are mainly at the expense of correspondence instruction and night school, although there was some sentiment in favor of reducing daytime slots as well. Inevitably, the reductions will entail letting some faculty and staff go too.

Several paragraphs deal with necessary increases in the number of slots in the Russian sector. Last year, 1,430 students were enrolled in that sector; this year it will be 1,505--totaling roughly 10 percent of the university's student body. Of this figure, 244 are Russians, about the same number comprises representatives of 28 other nationalities residing in Georgia, and the rest are Georgians who graduated from Russian-language schools. Of 1,043 applicants for the Russian sector this year, 129 are Russians, 341 belong to other non-Georgian nationalities in the republic, and the rest are Georgians. Hence, Georgian graduates of Russian-language schools will no longer have to go outside the republic to continue their education.

One of the most important innovations is that various lists of "privileged" applicants have been abolished. Ill-prepared secondary school graduates in those categories were filling slots that should have gone to better students. From now on, only those with the requisite knowledge and talent will be accepted.

The most popular major this year is history--but, unfortunately, not always for the right reasons. In general, the "prestige" of particular professions has shifted lately from science and technology to the humanities, and too many would-be students even there are poorly prepared. At the start of the entrance exams there were 20 applicants per history slot; that dropped to 15

after the first round of writing exams. Meanwhile, the ratio is but 2:1 for physics and 3.5:1 in mathematics.

Much effort is being made to take care of would-be students who failed to make it (and their stricken parents). Representatives of employers and trade schools are on hand to soothe and offer attractive alternatives. In the long run, however, the best remedy is to teach youngsters from grade school on that a VUZ diploma is not the be-all and end-all of life; this effort could take years. The "appeals committee" which handles the complaints of disappointed applicants still has its hands full.

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KaSSR: ERADICATING WILD HEMP IN DZHAMBUL OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata LENINSHIL ZHAS in Kazakh on 18 June 1987 carries on page 2 a 2,700-word article by LENINSHIL ZHAS special reporter Nurbytay Urkimbayeva, published under the rubric "Health of Body, Health of Mind," entitled "Rooting Out Wild Hemp Earlier." The article reports on a recent conference of Dzhambul Oblast law officers, court officials, party and soviet representatives and others, on the problem of abundant (200,000 hectares) wild hemp growing in the area, and the masses of potential young narcotics users descending upon the Kazakh fields from parts of the Soviet Union as distant as Moscow and Leningrad, to procure a raw material which they "need." Unfortunately, however, Urkimbayeva shows by citing the comments of conference participants that the problem is not an easy one to solve since both adequate enforcement of narcotics laws, in a sparsely populated area in which police are few and far between and distances discouraging, and eradication (eradication by chemical methods costs nearly 28 rubles per hectare) are expensive and consuming of human resources already in short supply throughout rural parts of Kazakhstan.

Among solutions proposed by conference participants are better cooperation among authorities to stop at least large-scale smuggling and to identify major problem individuals better, machine cutting rather than spraying of fields (at about 7 rubles per hectare), and more education. In this connection, one conference participant notes, as an indication of the seriousness of the narcotics problem in the republic, the fact that narcotics use by rail workers seems to be one major reason for trains that are chronically behind schedule. In any case, conference participants make abundantly clear that it is by no means outsiders who are harvesting and using the hemp, and that growing marijuana use is a republic as well as a national problem.

ALMA-ATA MEDICAL SERVICE FALLING BEHIND POPULATION GROWTH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 July 1987 carries on page 4 a 1,700-word article by N. Muftakhov, published under the rubric "We Sound the Alarm, Urgent Measures Needed," entitled "If You Have a Headache, When Your Leg Hurts." The article looks at the problem of urban population growth which has far outstripped the capacities of local medical services, which are sparsely distributed and badly organized.

Alma-Ata's "Aqsay" area, for example, comprises four microrayons with medical facilities barely adequate for a planned population of 31,700, whereas the actual population exceeds 50,000. This means long waits to see a doctor, poor care, and generally poor services, particularly where overburdened equipment and laboratories are concerned, and more pressures on an already seriously overworked medical staff. There is also a serious problem with the type of medical facilities involved. Alma-Ata's "Alatau" Rayon, for example, includes approximately 100,000 out of a total population of 250,000 (one-fourth of Alma-Ata's population), but services to children and their mothers are not especially developed, and are thus quite inadequate to meet the real need.

Since 1960, Muftakhov notes, the number of doctors in the republic has increased from 14,400 to 61,900, and the number of hospital beds from 82,300 to 216,500. On paper, he notes, these are impressive statistics. But, as he shows, actual service, and the quality of that service, is another thing entirely. He calls upon party and other authorities to intervene to bring about drastic changes.

KaSSR: PROBLEMS OF UNWED MOTHERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 24 July 1987 carries on pages 10-11 a 3,300-word article by Amirkhan Mengdekeyev, published under the rubric "The Family," entitled "Love for a Child." The article is devoted to the problem of the unwed mother in the KaSSR, and the circumstances behind what is apparently a growing phenomenon.

According to Mengdekeyev, the number of women substantially exceeds the number of men (by 520,000 total, the figure is 100,000 for Kazakh women) in the KaSSR, with the ratio of women to men particularly out of balance in urban areas, which have been the targets of substantial in-migration of rural women. One reflection of this imbalance is women who are looking for men and are eager to have children, resulting in large numbers of unwed mothers. Mengdekeyev reviews the problem in general terms, and through the words of some unwed mothers suggests two things. One is that the large number of unwed mothers is quite understandable in terms of demographic reality, and the other is that because of the stigma attached to unwed motherhood, particularly in rural areas where the girls often return with their children, something must be done to ease their burdens.

ALMA-ATA CITY PASSPORT CRACKDOWN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata LENINSHIL ZHAS in Kazakh on 9 July 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article by Tursynghazy Telibayev, chief of the Passport Division of the Alma-Ata City Department of Internal Affairs, published under the rubric "Youth and Law," entitled "Soviet Passport." The article reports on an on-going crackdown on passport abuse in Alma-Ata City. To date the campaign has netted thousands--mostly young people--without passports or with improperly filled out or

invalid passports, and has resulted in criminal penalties in some cases for serious offenders (above all persons attempting to avoid the official passport system entirely, and those in authority charged with but not observing official passport regulations).

The article cautions young people in particular to take the time to understand and obey passport regulations properly and to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the law, and restates the importance of the Soviet passport system in terms of social services, and preparations for the planned 1989 Soviet Census.

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CSO: 1832/443

TURKMEN COUNTRYSIDE LOSES MULTINATIONAL CHARACTER

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 30 July 1987 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by Nury Bayramov under the rubric "The Writer and the Time," which compares the Turkmen countryside 40 years ago and now. In his memoir-type narrative, he returns to his native village and asks a pensioner: "Our brothers--the Russians, Tatars, Armenians, Uzbeks and Ukrainians--where are they? Where are they living now?" The pensioner answers that "not one of the representatives of these nationalities remains." Bayramov then observes to the reader that "in fact, extremely few of those living in our rural areas are from fraternal nationalities. This was also justly pointed out by S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Central Committee."

DRUG PRODUCERS, USERS RECEIVE LONG SENTENCES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 July 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by V. Kostanovskiy, first deputy minister, TuSSR Ministry of Justice, headlined "No One Should Remain Outside: We Must Fight Significantly Against Drug Use." Noting that first-time narcotics users can receive up to 10 years and repeat offenders 15, he adds that producers are also receiving long sentences: "It has been revealed that there are also goknar growers in our republic. It has been proposed as a primary duty that this farming be fought. If one did not grow it, there would be no narcotics. For growing such forbidden plants, the law prescribes a sentence of 5 years."

SHORTCOMINGS IN TURKMEN ANTI-DRUG CAMPAIGN NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 25 July 1987 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by A. Japakov headlined "We Must Guard Against the Poison of Drugs" outlining problems in the campaign against narcotics. He notes that "since no attention was given to this problem, Turkmenia's health officials and law enforcement organs were sharply criticized in the press and at special meetings in the summer of 1986. Terrible facts about the existence of children taking a drug dose along with mother's milk and students at secondary and professional-technical schools who had acquired a drug habit became known." He adds that "even at the present time [drugs] are offered at parties and similar celebrations."

YOUTH IN ASHKHABAD ATTRACTED TO DRUGS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 18 July 1987 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by Kh. Atajanov, head of the Internal Affairs Department at the Ashkhabad Rayon Soviet of Peoples Deputies Ispolkom, on the campaign against narcotics in Ashkhabad Rayon; the article is headlined "All Means Are Being Used." Describing the various measures taken against drug use and alcoholism, he notes that "the danger of drug addiction and alcoholism spreading among youth is especially strong." In this connection he adds that "the Komsomol rayon committee is also taking part in this important work. The campaign character of the Komsomol's work is sharply felt. In some youth collectives measures in the struggle against drug addiction and alcoholism have been organized in an extremely unsatisfactory way. If one were to say their influence is not felt at all, one would not be wrong."

TuSSR: ROOTS OF TEENAGE DRUG USE EXPLAINED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 July 1987 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by O.N. Zhurmenek, a physician, explaining the roots of drug use among adolescents; the article is headlined "We Must Fight Against Substance Abuse By Every Means." He points out that idleness is a primary element in leading teenagers to drug use: "They buy narcotics, or steal them, or find them somehow; they inject it into themselves and create for themselves a few hours of well-being and comfort. In this way they are killing themselves." He adds that drug users soon begin to have "serious headaches" and do damage to their health and nerves.

TuSSR: SOVKHOZ CLUB SHORTCOMINGS LEAD TO DRUG ABUSE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 2 July 1987 carries on page 7 a 600-word article by B. Sakhedov headlined "We Must Go From Word to Deed" on shortcomings in recreational facilities at the Zhdanov kolkhoz in Tejen Rayon. Noting that the sovkhaz has a workers' club, he points out that it "shows movies, but no other effective measures are provided for the villagers. Thus, there is no interest in how villagers spend their spare time. As a result, everyone in the villages spends their spare time however they want. It is not that there is never a time when they gather in a house and, if they are not drinking alcohol, they are using drugs."

TuSSR: BETTER TECHNOLOGY URGED TO OVERCOME SOCIAL BACKWARDNESS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 1 July 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by M. Orazov, inspector at the TuSSR Ministry of Education, on overcoming sociocultural ills which have lingered on from the past; the article is headlined "We Must Fight on Bravely." He observes that "if we built factories equipped with assembly lines in the most

backward corners of our republic and if the conditions for qualitatively and quantitatively developing the national working class were established, there is no doubt that the enthusiasm and scientific knowledge of the population would both renovate old traditions and contribute to the growth of social activism." He adds that if such factories were built, the shortage of skilled cadres, "which has turned into an important problem," would be overcome.

TURKMEN STUDENT CONSTRUCTION BRIGADES HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 17 July 1987 carries on page 4 an 1,100-word article by A. Atanyyazov, youth editor of Turkmen television, on student construction brigades and the problems which they encounter; the article is headlined "Good Words, Empty Words." He notes that this year "some of these brigades are working outside the borders of Turkmenistan--in Smolensk and Astrakhan Oblasts, in Pskov and Tumen, in Yakutiya and Mordovia." Most of the others work in and around Ashkhabad. He adds that the brigades run into three basic problems: first, leaders of enterprises with which they have contracts will break the contracts and "refuse to receive" the brigades; second, the brigade will report to an assignment and find there is no work; third, "building construction leaders are not supplying the students with building materials."

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CSO: 18350401

ARAL SEA'S DETERIORATION, IMPLICATIONS VIEWED

Ecological Effects

18320401 Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by A. Alzhanov, deputy chief of the Kzyl-Orda Oblast Division Presidium of the Kazakh Society for the Protection of the Natural Environment: "The Fate of the Aral--The Fate of Man"]

[Text] These days people are particularly concerned about the protection of the natural environment they live and work in. Clear evidence of this are decisions by the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government to preserve the purity of Lake Baikal, not turn the Siberian rivers south, and protect the Lake Ladoga Region from pollution.

In terms of these decisions, we the people living in the region of the Aral, are very concerned about the fate of this sea, which is now drying up. The grief of the Aral sea is our grief. This is because this generous homeland is a land where our ancestors lived for centuries as they struggled for life, and is a land which the modern Soviet people have become involved with in their creative labor. But now, we see, the ecological conditions of this region, which formed our people's good pastures for thousands of years, are in an extremely serious state.

With each passing day the Syr-Darya is drying up and the Aral Sea continues to retreat. The area of the Aral is diminishing like a bowl of cereal. The water level is down 12 meters and in some places the water has retreated 120 versts from the shores of the sea. Millions of tons of salt are picked up by the wind from the bared sea bed and are spread throughout the entire region. Meadows and grasslands, which have grown for centuries, along with their fauna, are drying up. The Aral has lost its transportation and industrial significance. The salinity of Aral waters has increased from 1980s 16.5 percent to today's nearly 29 percent.

This disastrous state of affairs did not suddenly come upon the Aral. In fact, the people of our oblast had to struggle against floods until 1967. The reason was that the Syr-Darya flowed freely at that time. Ice accumulated during the autumn, and when the ice broke up in the

spring it blocked the flow of the river in all directions, and the waters flowed over the banks of the river, spreading out 80-100 versts. Many lakes reappeared. Combine their water with that of the previously existing lakes, and the area would become an ocean. Tributaries feeding into the Syr-Darya and competing with it such as the Qangdyaral, Koksus, Qaraozek, Basyqara, Aqirek, Kurkirewik, Shirkeyli, and Maylyozek, and other streams turned to the water. Noise birds and swarming fish grew up there along these rivers and moved on. On both sides of the rivers there were thick groves of reeds, meadow grasses, oleaster, poplar trees, caragana, willow, and thorny reeds. Within the groves moved large numbers of wild animals such as pheasants, hares, badgers, and wild pigs.

Saying "we have grown weak from struggling with the waters," we rejoiced, there is no hiding it, when we heard that reservoirs were being built along the Syr-Darya and that the flow of the water was to be controlled. How could we have known, in expressing our "fear" of too much water, that we would be unable to understand how it is that we are suffering from water shortage now. Now we are deprived of the above mentioned lakes and streams. The Syr-Darya itself shines at the bottom of its bed, flows only in gulps, and dries up completely in the end, before reaching the vicinity of the Aral. Once the oblast had some 1,300 lakes, now all of them have dried up and blown away. Now neither meadow grasses nor reed grows along the river. The pastures dry up more with each passing day. All of this is connected with the drying up of the Syr-Darya. As the Aral has retreated, 300,000 square kilometers of land near it has turned into arid desert.

Syr-Darya waters have become utterly polluted. Industrial enterprises on its banks have turned the dirty water used by them back into the river. In addition, residues of mineral fertilizers and herbicides used in growing cotton and rice, and the water thick with them, have been added to the Syr-Darya. Some years there are silver floods of fish which have died in the Syr-Darya. It is clear that this is not a sign of anything good.

All of these things have not been without effect. It is no accident that typhoid fever and jaundice have been on the increase in recent years among oblast inhabitants due to water pollution. Children in particular are harmed by these diseases.

The sharp decline of the level of the Aral Sea has changed ecological conditions and weather, and has begun to exert an influence upon the economy of the oblast. The seasons of the year have begun to shift positions. Winter has begun to come early and has begun to last a long time. The old people of our Syr-Darya have a saying: "If there is no 'sawir,' things will not go well." Now sawir is the month of April. During this month the sky was covered with clouds, thunder was heard, lightening flashed, and the rain poured down. Today we just do not know

where that "April," and its rain, has gone. Summer now turns out to be rainless, dry, and hot. Winter is snowless, severe, and cold.

These conditions are having an adverse impact upon the economy of the oblast. At the beginning of 1960, a cut was constructed just above the Kzyl-Orda bridge to send 50 cubic meters of water per second down the channel of the Zhanghadariya, which feeds into the Aral, bisecting the Kzylqum Desert. Karakol sovkhoses such as the "Ingkardarya," "Zhanghadarya," "Aqqyr," "Qwangdarya," "Zhangaqala," and "Zyqylqum" were constructed out of the irrigated Kzylqum. Recently pastures of such enterprises situated in Qaraqum and Kzylqum grazing lands have declined and the zhusan, izen [wormwood], erkekshop grass, duzgen (?), feather grass, and even tamarisk growing on them have begun to disappear. This is connected with the falling and retreat of the water table due to the decrease of Syr-Darya and Aral water. As a result of these things, sovkhos herdsmen are forced to drive collective herds 200-300 kilometers to winter in the rice paddies of the enterprise center. Many enterprises are transporting livestock feed grass from Pavlodar, Kokshetau, and Uralsk oblasts. In fact, after all the other things which have happened, they have no other choice. Thereby each ton of the transported fodder costs more than 150 rubles at least for the enterprise. These then are the present conditions of the people and enterprises situated along the lower flow of the Syr-Darya and in the vicinity of the Aral Sea.

Since I work as deputy chief of the Kzyl-Orda Oblast Division Presidium of the Kazakhstan Society for the Protection of the Natural Environment, it would seem appropriate to touch on the work of this society. The oblast division is comprised of 2 city and 8 rayon divisions and 602 leading organizations. Nearly 130,000 adults and students are members of our society. Likewise, more than 400 industrial and enterprise collectives are included in the membership. Society members make efforts to carry out measures intended to protect nature and the environment. They take part in preserving meadows which are disappearing due to the aridity, in making inhabited areas green, and in building parks in rayon centers. However, stopping the decay of the Aral Sea, which is declining to the point of disappearance, and preventing the area along the Syr-Darya from becoming barren steppe, a region covered with salt and mineralized soil, is, it is realized, something quite beyond the entire oblast organization of our society.

This fatal condition, it is true, is directly connected with the complete dissipation of all the waters of rivers such as the Syr-Darya and the Amu-Darya for the needs of the people's economy of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, above all for the cultivation of cotton and rice. Pure idleness and improper decisions on water use must be brought under control immediately. The inhabitants of the region must in this way understand the need to protect the Aral from damage. The people have expressed their just intention to prevent the drying up of small rivers and lakes, forming big seas like the Aral, in all regions

of our broad homeland, and have been protecting them. Can we afford the exposure ourselves to the danger, however, of being deprived of a large sea which provides life, and is a source of moisture in the midst of a pure desert steppe? The question naturally arises as to whether or not there is, or is not, a real possibility to save the sea from drying up. In fact, there is clearly the possibility. What must we do to achieve this? To achieve this the interest of all the Central Asian republics and of Kazakhstan in the fate of the Aral is necessary.

To be sure, recently various discussions on the problem of saving the Aral have been advanced resolutely. In this area in particular valuable suggestions have been advanced by writers and scientists of our fraternal Uzbekistan. I have read in the national press thoughtful articles of Karakalpak writers and of Uzbek academics. I am especially interested in proposals of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences to restore Amu-Darya flow to proper levels. They propose that at least 10 cubic meters of water will be delivered to the Aral a year.

However, views in the KaSSR Academy of Sciences are in dispute, and it is as if no one is being made to think about preservation of the Aral there. Scientists concerned with the Aral problem a few years ago proposed that the Aral in the future become three distinct lakes. In making this proposal, they wanted to slow the drying up of the Aral. But what are the views of our writers and of other social leaders? Just now this long-continued saga naturally requires heated, impartial press discussion. At a time when the Aral Sea, and the fate of the people of the Aral region are on the line, how can our educated people sit on their hands silently? Today, when party and soviet organs of oblasts and the republic are raising questions related to the problem of the fate of the Aral, and when national organs have advanced the issue, it is unsuitable for any citizen directly connected with the fate or the Aral, or for people living near it to sit by silently. We must all become involved in efforts to save the Aral.

Press Reports Cited

18320401 Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 Jul 87 p 4

[Article by Professor R. Berdibayev, doctor of philology: "The Interests of Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] Recently a news item from Tashkent was published in PRAVDA. In it was stated that account No 000700778 had been opened in the Kuybyshev Branch in Tashkent of the UzSSR State Bank. This account was the account of the public committee established by the Writers Union of that republic for the protection of the Aral Sea.

The people of the republic are looking for concrete ways to protect the Aral. This beneficial effort is being eagerly discussed throughout our entire country. Among the first to contribute their own funds to the

Aral fund were writer Sh. Aytmatov, USSR-aviator Cosmonaut V. Zhanibekov and noted Soviet scientist-geneticist N. Dubinin.

This good beginning of the Uzbeks will no doubt give the workers of our own republic reason for thought as well.

Recently IZVESTIYA published an illustrated article entitled "The Aral Seen From Space." Therein was presented the truth, which cannot but move thinking and sensitive individuals. Surveyed from space, the past and present state of the Aral is crystal clear for all to see. And what, you say, does this photograph taken from space show? It makes clear that if there continues to be no water flow into the Aral from the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya today, the sea will dry up completely by the year 2010. It is not possible to disbelieve this. It is based upon mathematical fact. The effects of this direct, unpleasant truth which cuts through the issue with such a calculation may cause many to open their eyes to reality and perceive the magnitude of ecological danger and the damage which has accumulated over many years.

Up until the 1960s, the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya poured 60 cubic kilometers of water into the Aral each year. At present only 4 cubic kilometers of water comes into the Aral each year from all sources. However, to prevent the complete drying up of the Aral, at least 25 cubic kilometers of water must flow into it each year... The author of the article concludes that maps today showing the Syr-Darya flowing into the Aral are an illusion, and that the waters of the Amu-Darya just barely seep into the sea.

As has been written in the press, the level of the sea declined by 10 meters between 1957 and 1984, and cruel dunes have appeared in the areas left behind by its retreat. The water has retreated tens of kilometers from the one-time great port Moynaq. Only the fishing boats sunk in the sand recall to mind that once there was life in the area. The degree of salinization of sea waters has exceeded all norms. The salty sands fly up in wind and rain and are brought to cotton and rice fields, over hundreds of versts of land. Quite a bit has been written about this. In particular, in the last 6 months, people have been open in what they have written about the fate of the sea, and those expressing words of civic duty have increased in numbers. During November of last year, an article by Uzbekistan people's writer Sarwar Azimov was published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. This article drew the attention of the broad masses to the problem. This year, at the Plenum of the USSR Writers Union Administration, the Karakalpak writer Tolepbergen Qayypbergenov spoke, with great emotion, the appropriate words, the voice of the spirit of the people of the Aral region. A few months before that a special commission was formed in the Uzbekistan Writers Union to urge effective, thoughtful solutions through writing about the Aral question regularly, through raising the issue, through refusing to let the public forget about the problem, through raising the alarm, through reporting on the damage which has been done. This commission, while it will not

be able to achieve a fundamental solution to the problem of preserving the Aral Sea, may be able to be of use in terms of the overall problem, much like a swallow splashing the water with its wings. We recognize the usefulness of the civic approach of fraternal Uzbek and Karakalpak writers, in raising these complex questions, questions not just connected with the historical fate of one people, but with the fates of several peoples, in the press. The fact that Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian writers have added their voices on the Aral question we perceive as the common word of the peoples of solidarity of the Soviet Union.

That in 25 or 30 years, right before us, in a time of peace, right before the very eyes of the entire people, the Aral is vanishing, is something that has not been mentioned, has not been analyzed in detail. The subject has been considered a closed subject, not to be talked about or raised. At a time of state distortion and double talk in the economic sectors, raising the question of the fate of the Aral Sea was considered a total verbal faux pas, as "useless," as "small" talk. If one were to ask about the question from some specialists claiming to know, one would hear, "You are wrong. The Aral problem has been solved. There is no need to disturb yourself by discussing the issue." I myself heard such a hopeless judgment from KaSSR Academy of Sciences scientists who should have understood all aspects of the problem. I do not wish to cast aspersions on the knowledge of these specialists, however, there is no doubt that their civic qualities were deficient. The specialists were ones who were willing to write off the only sea in Kazakhstan, to show no compassion whatever for it, and go along with the crowd.

It seems as if the real truth of the matter has begun to be sketched in articles published in the pages of the national press. Hitherto we have blamed enterprise managers and ministers thought guilty for the neglected state of the Syr-Darya and Amu-Darya. We have shown that their guilt is in some cases overstated. At the same time, it is well known that some scientists began singing the requiem for the Aral early in some of their works. I am not an expert who has made a special study of the Aral question. Thus I draw together my thoughts based upon materials published in the press only very recently.

In the No 3-16 March 1987 issue of the All-Union "Knowledge" Society's Bulletin, a discussion was published on ecological questions by G. V. Voropayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Academy of Science Water Problems Institute. In the article there was some discussion of a number of questions of interest. Above all, the scientist stated that all the uproar for many years about turning waters of the Siberian rivers south to Kazakhstan and Central Asia was an inadequately founded discussion. He regretted that the scientific foundation of such great plans was utterly inadequate, and that the whole thing involved more wishful thinking than fact. In the view of the scientist, the damaging aspect of this was that many persons, believing that the Siberian waters would come, have been

willing to tolerate waste of local water resources, including the waters of the Syr-Darya and Amu-Darya. When the Aral Sea began to dry up, when the Amu-Darya was turned into the Turkmen sands, when a large portion of its substantial water flowed to no purpose into the Saryqamys Depression and Lake Aydarkol, this was considered of no great importance.

We know that all of this is connected with state plans to expend Syr-Darya and Amu-Darya water for cotton and rice growing, and for other agricultural needs. No one doubts that cotton and rice are greatly needed in our country. However, in this regard, that the clear requirements of scientists were grossly violated is clear for one of the two. G. V. Voropayev thinks that the fact that in Central Asia attention has been devoted totally to one crop, cotton, and that other sectors have been forgotten, that the fertility of the land itself has been reduced, that great amounts of fertilizer have been expended, and that plant diseases harmful to cotton have increased in particular, are directly due to such a one-sided attitude. According to Voropayev, only 40-60 percent of all agricultural land in Central Asia is devoted to cotton. The other lands must grow other crops. However, in fact, in the last 20-30 years, the policy of turning all lands in the entire regions suited for agriculture to cotton has gained ground, as is well known.

Moscow State University Professor V. Petrov, in his article published in last year's 20 June issue of PRAVDA, discussed several more reasons why uncontrolled use of water resources has begun to lead to eco-disaster. He evaluated the great errors committed by a list of nine state committees and six ministries charged with protecting the environment in our nation, and stated the need henceforth for an all-union committee to oversee the control and use of natural resources in our land, and of republic branches of such an organization. Only when this has been achieved will it become possible to use land and water resources according to well-known plans and prevent theft.

The Uzbek scientist M. Mukhamedzhanov (his article was also published in PRAVDA) reported in absolute detail and knowledgeably about examples of irresponsible attitudes towards our land wealth, and the negative results of such ways of doing things. He has written that the former rulers of Uzbekistan, making a pretext of increasing only cotton growing year after year, were only thinking of enhancing their power and careers, and have made an entire people subject to irreparable damage. The scientist gives as an example of this the fact that in Uzbekistan 800,000 hectares have become mineralized with salt, and 1.3 million hectares have become dried up, ruined land. He shows that due to extreme over seeding with cotton, various diseases of cotton have arisen, which have even had a harmful effect on the health of the people, and that, above all, the land, our eternal wealth, is being destroyed. For these reasons, he has concluded that we must reduce cotton production plans. He thinks that as we add new lands each year

to cotton growing, it is fitting for us to think about ways to increase the productivity of the cotton plant.

We have touched on the condition of the Aral Sea, and of the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya Rivers, and have presented a few facts regarding the views of people raised in the national press. Most recently, in the pages of Kazakhstan newspapers and journals, words on these matters have begun to be expressed. As we gradually put aside our lethargic thoughts, and wake up to the problem and begin to deal with the situation on a daily basis, managers of large and small enterprises who have not changed their complacent ways will become a problem to us all. In particular, the fact that Kazakh journalists and writers have in most cases not taken sides in this area, is a fault not lightening the weight on us. To remain complacent when our great river of history, the Syr-Darya, and the Aral Sea, a legend since ancient times, is in such danger is incomprehensible negligence. Disregard for things distant from us, and complacency about questions which impact us all show the low level of refinement of citizenship. We are not saying that the dying of the Syr-Darya, and of the Aral Sea, recently before our eyes has not been noticed at all in literature. More or less has been said about the difficult condition of the river, and of the sea, in some works. However, such impotent regret expressed in such stout works lacks the power to influence anything. What is needed are conscientious and resolute words, open words of the press, which will state the question directly in this area, which will forcefully raise the vital expectations of the people, and draw the attention of the entire Soviet people.

But as it is, such words are only now reaching the broad masses of the people. We have turned our faces to hear the full details of the full scope and harm of the danger and disaster. Such honorable, truthful words have been expressed without vituperation openly in articles in recent numbers of SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN. They have made their points by providing many examples of how the once destructive high water of the Syr-Darya flooded its banks in the spring, filling tens of depressions and streams with water along the length of the river, of how at present the river does not reach the Aral and becomes irrigated fields. I do not wish to repeat the powerful suggestions and noteworthy truths contained in these articles. I wish only to express my views on the questions of the reasons for the insidiousness of the failure of human intelligence to be concerned about the Aral and Syr-Darya, and why, and how, in the future decisions will be arrived at.

The fate of the Aral and of the Syr-Darya exceed the limits of a single rayon or oblast. The problem is one of significance for all of Kazakhstan, for all of Central Asia, and it even has an all-union scope. The problem can be solved only if it is so treated and resolved at a national level. We are aware that what we say has direct connection to the special concern in the republic recently for the ecological difficulties in Kazakhstan. At one time many of our people were more

concerned about their own desires, their own personal circumstances, than their general socialist interests, and this has given rise to undifferentiated conceptions of complete materialism as the basis of satisfaction. In many cases our precious heritage becomes the means to an end, and connections, local association and group membership decide the fate of things. When such a materialist point of view comes to the fore, the future and devotion to country assume second place. When the intelligence and competence are not made the common aim, and individual interests are the primary aim, the flag of honor and humanitarianism will be thrown down. There is no doubt that individual ministries and managers of greater or lesser power are guilty for the Aral calamity. However, the most important reason for the calamity lies in the illness of showing not the least concern for the today and tomorrow of land and people, forgetting about the need to give to society, and the custom of making a habit only of taking.

The drying up of the Syr-Darya, and the turning of the Aral into a white crust, is something irresponsible for the people of today, and for future generations, and is an act which cannot in anyway be excused. The demands of the people on the need to somehow save the Aral are unavoidable truth. Experts have shown that as we use Syr-Darya waters for irrigation, there is tremendous waste. The saving of the Aral will be achieved somehow, in some way. A special commission, and specialists who have carefully conceived the matter, are deciding how, and by what means, the Aral will be saved. The most important thing is not to forget something more important than economics and ecology. This is the fate of the peoples who have inhabited, since the beginning of time, these lands along the Syr-Darya and pastures around the Aral. In my view this is the most responsible question. The lands along the Syr-Darya, and near the Aral, are not just flat sands of barren depressions, as some people seem to believe. This region is the honored homeland of Soviet workers who have made an invaluable contribution to enhancing the economic capacity of our nation. When human beings grow crops and raise livestock, they should do so with confidence in today's happiness, and in the future, and that their descendants will continue their work. The Aral question must now be solved bearing all of these truths in mind. The people of the Syr-Darya and Aral are a people who have made a profession of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishing since ancient times. If one of these occupations alone is given more attention than the others, this is no excuse to forget them. As the amount of land devoted to cotton and rice growing decreases, as the productivity of these lands increases and as, in connection with this, we no longer need to expend massive amounts of water, sectors more beneficial to society will develop. It is a sin to be narrow-minded and self-seeking through controlling all Syr-Darya water from one central position, and saying "make out as best you can" to those residing downstream. The fundamental question is, while freeing ourselves from the psychology of being slaves to economic plans, to know how to combine, through plans, the interests of the state and of local people. This is something which must always be put at the forefront. The

outcome must be that we, as rapidly as possible, water the dried up land of careful thought with Syr-Darya river water, and the Aral flow must be restored.

Getting used to thinking anew about things has been shown to be a major characteristic of the present area of turn-around, as a broad pause takes place in the whole life of our nation, and as the omens of great hope appear. This being the case, complete rectification of the calamity which has been perpetrated in times past is the need of the times, and the well-founded interest of the nation. The fact that the Aral Sea was mentioned, along with some other regions, and fates of rivers, lakes and seas, at the 7th Session of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet, is a sign of this new point of view. There is much support for this attitude. Intermediation for the Aral today grows completely out of the great need to take up such social views. It is good that the people of the entire republic, having expressed an energetic demand, joint conception and will, are participating in the swift, complete solution of this urgent problem.

Health, Economic Problems

18320401 Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 10 Jul 87 pp 2-3, 17 Jul 87 pp 10-11

[Two-part article by Rakhymzhan Otarbayev: "The Fate of the Aral--the Fate of Man"]

[Excerpts] The recently convened June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee specified concrete measures in the area of fundamental restructuring of the management of the economy, democratization, and swift resolution of urgent problems. One of the urgent problems of our republic is--the Aral Sea. Strictly speaking the fate of the Aral is the fate of man since we must solve ecological, economic, and social problems created by the withdrawal of the sea swiftly. We cannot at present, however, look at the fate of the Aral solely in economic terms, in order to prevent untimely disaster. A state commission is being formed at the union and republic levels and is setting in motion efforts to save the sea. These beneficial measures we regard as a good sign of the beneficial management of the economy being advanced by the party. This is because ecological problems can, in some ways, have a negative influence on economic problems.

In the article offered for your consideration by our specialized reporter, rural citizens, oblast chiefs, scientists, and ministerial workers share their thoughts and specific suggestions relating to the Aral.

To say that measures to protect the health of local people is a second, very important question, is not to over-state the matter. Without discussing the inadequacies of public health measures carried out by

Nabat Makhanova, Rayon Party Committee secretary, whereas in 1985 215 persons of every thousand were ill with intestinal illnesses or cancer, in 1986 the figure reached 261 per thousand. This is to say that many of 73,000 rayon inhabitants have contracted the same disease. Previously doctors have thought of cancer as a disease of those 60 and above. However, 2-3 days before we arrived a student of the 10th class of No 15 Middle School died from an unhealed illness on his neck. Rayon administrators spoke the last words of the young man before his final rest: "Alas, I will not be able to graduate."

2. A Neglected Illness, a People Without Hope

We made our way to Academician Sayym Balmukhanov, deputy director of the republic Oncology and Radiology Institute, and asked a few questions.

Reporter: Sayym Balmukhanuly, the people of the republic are disturbed by the fate of the inhabitants of Kzyl-Orda Oblast, those of the Aral Sea area in particular. How do you think we can save ourselves from the rapidly increasing harmful disease, as the amount of dried up sea bed produced by the retreat of the Aral increases?

Academician: Before an illness can be treated we must find out its cause. Our government and party have specified measures for improving the socio-economic development of Kzyl-Orda Oblast. This is true. But these measures are very late. I myself thought, when this decision was made, that if it had been made 25 years ago a day such as today would never have arisen. You just said that the fate of the Aral is disturbing the people of the republic. The time has passed for things to be repaired. To tell the truth, this is something being thought about, being agonized about, not just by the scientists of the republic, but of the whole world. Last year I took part in a conference in Leipzig, in the GDR, at the invitation of the Radiologists Society. At the conference oncologist-radiologist Professor Setfner, chief of the environmentalist "Green Party," asked the following question:

You, in your specialty, for example, treat scores of sick persons each year. Why are you not worried about the health of the thousands of people living along the Aral Sea, and the Syr-Darya and Amu-Darya Rivers?

According to the research of the Moscow academic Kondratyev, by 1990 Aral water will have fallen to 63 percent. As a result, 75 million (million!) tons of salt will be raised from the dry sea in a year, and 500 versts of territory will be entirely covered. Thus when we speak of protecting the Aral Sea--we must first of all protect people and the environment. Oblast inhabitants use the run-off water used to water cotton and rice crops. The amount of herbicides and pesticides in every liter of such water used considerably exceeds levels fit for use. These materials are hostile to the human organizations, especially to the liver.

Reporter: Would you say that this is especially true for the health of young children?

Academician: Indeed so. Some of the people of Kzyl-Orda Oblast have suffered liver damage. Many of them are children under age 16. This is something unheard of previously. Lung illnesses are also widespread. Infants have been damaged by rickettes. Some local people have been made ill with various stomach and bowel illnesses.

Scientists in our sector have determined reasons for the increase of the incidence of disease within the oblast, and have made specific suggestions repeatedly to higher authorities on what needs to be done. I. P. Gerasimov himself, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Geography Institute, and academician of the Academy, has raised questions on preserving the Aral--the source of good fortune amidst four republics. The unfortunate thing is that no one paid any heed to this whatever. We can also offer this criticism of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences.

Reporter: Your criticism is proper. At present what measures are being undertaken to treat the mentioned illnesses?

Academician: The Syr-Darya, which arises in the Tianshan Mountains and bisects three great republics, embraces as in its hand enterprises with millions of hectares of crop land, various industrial enterprises and hundreds of settlements. All drink Syr-Darya water. However, the Syr-Darya is no longer such a generous provider. In the last 20 years the amount of Syr-Darya water has decreased four-fold. Some 95 percent of what little water is left is formed by poisonous run-off water left over from irrigating the crops mentioned above, and by industrially polluted and waste waters. Thus there is the saying: "You drink the water of the source, the poison of the estuary." Such water, in addition to killing the fish of the Shardara, and Syr-Darya, continually creates conditions for the growth and development of various microbes and parasites. One of the most important approaches to medical treatment is keeping drinking water pure.

More specifically, medical tests are to be carried out on the inhabitants of the oblast. This is intended to prevent hepatitis, paratitits, chronic illness, and various stomach and intestinal illnesses. Various efforts are now being made.

3. Who Controls the Fate of the Aral?

Academician S. Balmukhanov has expressed the view that if we had thought of the fate of the Aral 25 years ago we would not be in the fix we are today. Let us look at the truth of this suggestion, based upon the facts. For example, if the surface areas of the Aral was 66,000 square kilometers in 1960, its present extent is 44,400 square kilometers. If no systematic efforts are carried out by the year 2000,

the surface area of the sea will have decreased three-fold, and a total 25,000 square kilometers will remain. In addition, its level will fall 15 meters below what it is today.

Thus there is the danger that the Aral will become divided into three moderate-sized divisions. Just now the 100,000 hectare "Sarshyghanaq" (Gulf), in the northern Aral Basin, has begun to establish its bed separate from the Aral. Secondly, separation of a "Little Aral" is imminent. This is because there are 14 versts between the main banks of the Aral, and the "Blue Aral" situated in the center of the basin. Whereas 25 years ago the depth in the middle of both components was 15-17 meters, it is now a total of 30-40 centimeters. "Water does not flow from the 'Blue Aral,' there are runs of fish." Such is the present state of the localization of this proverb. Finally, there is another basic division in the direction of Moynaq.

According to the facts, there were 2,582 large and small lakes with a surface area of 1,164 square kilometers in Kzyl-Orda Oblast in 1960. Today there are only 13. Two of them disappear during the summer months. Within the Aral basin, only Lake "Qambash" provides a basis for raising fish.

Between 1934 and 1960 the level of the sea remained constant. Thus, its deepest places reached a depth of 30-54 meters. There were several reasons why the sea maintained a stable level. Let us examine these reasons. Each year 56-58 cubic kilometers ran into the sea through the Syr-Darya and Amu-Darya, including snow and rain water. The Syr-Darya contributed 13 cubic kilometers.

In 1968 the average flow into the sea was reduced to 32-34 cubic kilometers of water. At present, at most 5 cubic kilometers of water flows into the Aral from the Amu-Darya. The Syr-Darya does not flow into the sea at all. There are special explanations why Syr-Darya water is held up by the very last "Amanotkel" Dam. First of all, fish aquaculture enterprises such as "Bogen," "Qaratereng," "Aqbilek," "Aqbasty," "Qarasholang," "Kishi Qaratup," and "Zhylandy" take more or less water from the Syr-Darya through dams at various places, taking the best water for their own use. If 7 cubic kilometers of Syr-Darya water a year were freed from the river for the sea, it would be like a drop in the bucket for the sea.

The logical question arises: Why are there only 7 cubic kilometers of water in all the Syr-Darya? Not including Uzbekistan, KaSSR enterprises irrigate an area of more than 3 million hectares a year along the river. However, waste and illegal use of this invaluable resource belonging to the state is a major question in and of itself.

As for illegal use, there is a dam between the Shardara Reservoir and Arnasay. Until 1967 the dam was open and provided water to the Arnasay. Later the dam was considered to have been shut down completely.

However, the surprising thing was that for 20 years the water of the Arnasay increased. To be sure the Shyrshyq River flows into it. However, if we realize that 60 percent of the water evaporated or soaked into the ground, if the dam at two points on the Shardara has not opened, where did the extra water flowing into the Arnasay come from.

We exchanged views with Zhurimbek Sydyqov, deputy director of the republic Hydrogeological and Hydro-Physical Institute, corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, and chairman of the Commission on the Complex Use of Land and Water Resources in the Aral and Lake Balkhash Basins.

Reporter: In 1986 the CPSU Central Committee, and USSR Council of Ministers enacted a resolution "On Stopping Work to Turn a Portion of the Waters of Northern and Siberian Rivers South." In simplest terms, a 2,400 kilometer canal was to be dug to deliver Siberian waters to the Aral Sea. Some 27 cubic kilometers of water was to pour into the Aral each year from the Ob! This figure does not take into consideration evaporation and other kinds of loss. However, the Aral Sea, Syr-Darya and Amu-Darya are short 49 cubic kilometers of water a year. Thus, judging from these calculations, were our plans to raise the level of the Aral Sea with Siberian rivers of no use?

Chairman: There is some basis for this view. Siberian waters would not have arrived until towards the end of this century. Even when they arrived, it was calculated that agricultural, garden crop, and animal husbandry enterprises would just put the water to use in various ways. For that reason the above mentioned figure for the flow rate would have decreased.

On the map the Syr-Darya River flows into the Aral. When geography is taught in the schools, students are so taught. In truth, the Syr-Darya has not flowed into the Aral since 1970. With the construction of the "Amanotkel" Dam, the former bed of the river reaching to the estuary has dried up. Syr-Darya water behind the "Amanotkel" Dam is used to irrigate local lakes. However, to maintain the sea at its current level, at least 30-35 cubic kilometers of water a year will be needed. Even if we reduced all cotton and rice growing along the Syr-Darya, we would still lack such a quantity of water.

Reporter: In international law as ratified by UNESCO, it is set forth that the fate of a water is not decided by the country at the source of the water, but with the participation of the people situated along it. However, the sources of the 2,137 kilometers long Syr-Darya are in Uzbekistan, and those of the Amu-Darya are in Turkmenia. The quantity of polluted water reaching the estuary of the river is known. Against this, 25,000 square kilometers of land in the vicinity of the Aral is drying up, and this is bringing about an ecological and economic decline. It may be said that the Aral Sea has become a victim of rice and cotton. One side of this, however, we consider to be the absence of

an agreement with the force of law among the above mentioned republics on water use.

Chairman: There is such a UNESCO law on the use of water resources. However, up until the present, other than occasional mentions, the Aral question has not become a theme for general discussion. For this reason the issue of quantities of water use among the republics has not been brought up. However, in recent years the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences has advanced specific suggestions on regulation of Amu-Darya water. As a result, it has been made clear that, in future years, twice as much water as now can be fed into the Aral from the Amu-Darya. Republic Amu-Darya water is decreasing, the Aral Sea is disappearing, and in connection with the increasing uselessness of the sea, considerable damage is being experienced by fishing and freight transport and agriculture. Basically, the cost is 700 million rubles a year! Such specific calculations have still not been carried out in our republic. If, in the future, a central administrative organ is constructed with direct connection to the water problem in Central Asia, and in Kazakhstan, we will prevent water waste.

Reporter: Our people say: "If you do not know grief, you will be lacking in dignity." We cannot raise the level of the Aral Sea with the 10 cubic kilometers coming from the Amu-Darya.

There are various reservoirs, rivers and lakes which, since the 1920s and 1930s, have dammed the course of water flowing into the Aral, have abated its flow, or have intersected it. Why cannot the water in these reservoirs etc. pour into the Aral and save the sea?

Chairman: The Shardara Water Reservoir is to be expanded to a length of 90 kilometers, and a width of 25 kilometers. If this size were decreased, if the bottom of the reservoir were covered with concrete, the amount of water evaporation or seepage into the earth can be reduced and Syr-Darya water will increase. If Arnasa, 30 kilometers wide, 280 kilometers long, were to be made to pour into the sea, if Lake Shiraz were to be added to the Amu-Darya, if the water were to be released by the "Andizhan," Toqtaghul," and "Qayraqqum" water reservoirs, the Aral problem would be more or less solved.

But there is a second side to the matter. That is the energy question.

Reporter: Two or three thousand years ago the Amu-Darya flowed into the Caspian via the Uzbay Channel. This channel has no water at present. In recent years the water of the Caspian Sea, which is located along the same latitude as the Aral, was observed to be withdrawing. In order to prevent the level of the Caspian from falling, there has been argument among scientists about various proposals for turning a Siberian river south to make it pour into the Edil. If the Siberian water were available, 8 or 9 cubic kilometers of water could be, as a consequence, added to the Caspian each year. As a result of the availability of this

water, the surface of the sea would be raised only a centimeter and a half at most. Is it profitable to carry out major construction for such an invisible, unnoticeable result? Responsible organizations are involved with this. In our view, in the last 7 or 8 years the Caspian Sea has raised its level 1 meter 23 centimeters on its own, without having anything whatever to do with Siberian water.

However, in 1820, Ye. K. Meyendorff wrote in his book, "Svedeniy ob Aralskom More, (Report on the Aral Sea)" that the lower part of the Aral Sea had expanded and had overflowed, and that it had approached Sarbulaq. The lakes and lake beds in the area of Sarbulaq are remnants from the retreat of the Aral. The fossils of prehistoric fish, found at a place 50 versts below the Caspian, and the skeleton of gigantic fish, and sharp tusks like knives, found amidst the sand in Baiganinskiy Rayon in Aktyubinsk Oblast prove that these areas were once under the sea. Perhaps the theory that, at one time, the Caspian and the Aral were combined with one another, may make sense? Based upon facts mentioned above, we see that both of the two seas have from time to time withdrawn, and from time to time grown. This is one of the mysteries of nature.

However, our Uzbek elder brothers have proposed that the two seas, connected in this way, should be joined through a canal. In their view, if the two seas were combined, the Aral Sea would have fresher water than it does now, life would develop along its banks, and people would settle up to Ustirt. What is your view on this?

Chairman: It is easy to say such a thing. I have no doubts about facts cited above. However, it is not possible to save the Aral by linking the two seas via a canal. This is because the level of the Aral is 28 meters lower than the level of the Caspian. The Aral is at an altitude of 41 meters. Be that as it may, the Ustirt heights lie between the two seas. Making calculations based upon this, in order for Caspian waters to flow into the Aral, it must be raised to a height of at least 200 meters. To achieve this a great deal of energy, and major construction will be necessary. And is it worth it or not? Will Caspian water disappear completely between the two seas? Is not this a matter of suggesting a second irreparable error to compensate for a first. Work to save the Aral Sea must take socio-economic possibilities into consideration, and must be carried out in a coordinated manner. We must not put off the struggle to close off the direction of the "Blue Aral," and save the "Little Aral." This is not to propose that we leave alone the large component of the sea. Starting last year, the Syr-Darya has received the water that it requires. Thereby the "Small Aral's" waters will be made fresh, the level of the sea will be raised, and it will not be difficult to add water through dams and special constructions to a pair of seas located on the other side of artificial banks.

At the end of my journey, I met with Ye. N. Awyelbekov, first secretary of the Kzyl-Orda Oblast Party Committee, and I asked him a number of questions.

Reporter: What measures are being put forward to get oblast enterprises out of such difficulties?

Secretary: When I think about it, we can always purchase meat and milk, rice and cotton elsewhere. But we cannot buy water, a sea in particular. This is a heritage from our ancestors passed on from one generation to the other. To raise the level of the Aral, we must begin our efforts with strictly controlled Syr-Darya water use. This is because the water is not our common property, and has no set value. As a result of this, given enterprises are taking water considerably above necessary levels, and have been allowing water to be wasted. The time has now come to say to the managers of every enterprise, and of each individual garden in the appropriate places, pay in blood for your carefully measured water, and recompense for what you over-consume.

Secondly, the amount of agricultural area planted in rice must be reduced. Otherwise, in due time, we will be deprived of what little water we have left. Some 60 percent of rice produced in the oblast is for the consumption of people. The remaining 35-40 percent is groats rice. This is used for livestock feed. At present, the extent of rice growing has decreased to 80,000 hectares. But in 1995 rice alone will still be grown on 70,000 hectares. The situation is that there is great water loss in rice growing. However, if rice growing is reduced, and if we plant corn on the land freed from rice growing, the water used for growing the corn will be expanded at a rate five times less than it would for rice growing. Cattle do not eat rice stalks, but if corn grains are used as food, the stalks are fodder for livestock.

Every year we procure livestock fodder from Kokshetau, Pavlodar, Tselinograd, and Turghay Oblasts. As for fodder cut in our own oblast, each ton costs up to 40 rubles. However, each ton of fodder transported from other oblasts goes up to 120 to 140 rubles. Thus, if we plant corn to reduce rice growing, we will save water, and will be making food available to livestock from our own land. Moreover, last winter almost half the sheep in "Qyzylqum" Sovkhoz were lost due to lack of fodder. However, if we put bridges across the Qwangdariya and Zhanghadariya, and grow oleng-shop, buyyrghyn, wormwood, and reeds, we will increase stocks of livestock fodder. Thus, if we produce abundant meat and milk, eggs, etc., the people's desire for rice will decrease.

Reporter: Each year we see 1.5 billion cubic meters of water left behind in the many bends and flood plain accumulations of the Syr-Darya. If we could free this water, is there some possibility for putting it to use?

Secretary: This is one of the things we plan to do in the immediate future. At present the regular bed of the Syr-Darya twists and turns like a snake. Money has been appropriated to reconstruct it. If, in the future, we establish a new bed along these thousand bends, and link them up, then, for example, water sent from Shardara to Kzyl-Orda will not take 15 days, but will only take 5 days, gaining time. This will reduce the amount of water which evaporates or seeps into the earth three-fold.

Reporter: Well-known specialists and scientists have expressed the hypothesis that the Aral will completely vanish from the face of the earth during the years 2010-2020. Recently there has been discussion about saving the "Sarshyghanaq" and the "Little Aral." What are your views on this?

Secretary: Whatever the state of the Aral Sea, it must not vanish from the face of the earth. The thoughts of today's citizens, science, and technology must be concerned about the fate of the Aral. But if they are not concerned, and a calamity takes place, then the ecology not just of the oblast, or of the republic, but of the entire world will be deeply damaged.

Saving the Aral will require not just the efforts of a year, but coordinated work carried out over several years. First of all, if through digging a canal from the "Amanotkel," we provide water to the "Sarshyghanaq," it will be possible for us to raise fish. We will also prevent salt from falling on 100,000 hectares of land.

Reporter: Yerkin Nurzhanuly, the number of those migrating from the Aral rayons continues to increase year after year. What are we doing to stabilize the population in the area, and to provide proper employment for them?

Secretary: During the years 1981-85, several thousand persons migrated from the oblast. The reasons for the migration are well known. The best way to solve this problem is to guarantee work to the settled people. For this purpose work is being undertaken to make Aral and Qazaly rayons in particular industrial centers. The size of the Aral Boat Repair Factory will be expanded four- to five-fold. A factory to make leather goods is being established. A pump equipment factory is being built. A rice processing factory is planned to be built at Qazaly. Zhangaqorghana will become a center for non-ferrous metallurgy, oil, and gas industry. Thereby if 75 percent of the future resident population is involved in industry, 25 percent will be involved in agriculture.

6. The Last Word

The fate of the Aral--the fate of man. In times past elevated words were the order of the day: "We cannot demand benefits from nature. We cannot call nature to account, if they are not provided." We realize

that only if we accord with nature can we obtain its fruits. One example: after the Aral Sea had withdrawn, various canals were dug on an oblast basis. The small amount of water still available had to be distributed to every sector of the economy. You might think that this would have been the solution to the problem, but the situation was not bettered by 2 billion 700 thousand rubles spent on canal excavation. The canals have now dried up.

Later the issue was raised of supplying Kzyl-Orda Oblast with subterranean water. Rich resources of subterranean fresh water have been identified, and specific plans have been drawn up. If the enormous amount of funding spent on the canals had been devoted, from the beginning, to providing subterranean waters, many of the difficulties mentioned above would never have come about. What is promised must be achieved in practice.

In accord with nature, as the surface area of the Aral has decreased, and as evaporation has decreased, output from crop plants has decreased in recent years. If we examine into the matter, vapor arising from the sea enters into the system of atmospheric circulation. The vapor then moves as far as the Tianshan mountains, is forced back by the mountains, and falls as precipitation in the Arqa oblasts.

How can we understand the inactivism, which persists until this day, of responsible comrades of cotton raising enterprises, and of "Glavrissovkhozstroy," comrades who, when they take into consideration not just the water bubbling along, but also the moisture which flies off unseen into the skies, as they draw up their balance sheets of profits to be gained, know the limits of water provided. Every liter of the water of Lake Baykal, a body of water similar to the Aral, is valued at 25 kopeks. As for the water of our Aral?...

KaSSR people's writer Abdizhamil Nurpeyisov, who has roots in the soil of his native land, has written about the Aral for 40 years. If we had taken into consideration his valuable thoughts on Aral problems published in the republic and union press, at the very least, we could have been able to forestall the disaster which we now see taking place.

We remain amazed by the impact of the entire spectacle. The foundations left behind by the departed population have been destroyed and carted away. In their places there are hearths with protruding chimneys. From the mouths of the hearths a mournful sound is produced by the whistling of the wind, as if the ovens were searching for the owner of the houses.

Today, in this era of restructuring, we are discussing the Aral Sea in detail, and are seeking for ways to save it. Village citizens and scientists and chiefs of ministries and of the oblast, who are closely cooperating with one another in a common task, have opened the discussion of many critical factors, and have shared their suggestions. Based upon these suggestions, a specially formed all-union state commission will make specific decisions, and become intelligently involved in a great task. Our hopes now reside in this commission.

ACADEMICIAN INTERVIEWED ON ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Jun 87 p 6

[Interview with K.M. Sytnik, vice president Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR National Committee on the UNESCO "Man and the Biosphere" Program, conducted by D. Kiyanskiy: "Ecology Does Not Forgive Mistakes"; first paragraph is source introduction]

[Text] There was a time when a large metallurgical combine, chemical plant or, for instance, a canal could be built without comprehensive evaluation of possible changes in the surrounding environment. Now every such project is thoroughly studied by specialists. After all, damage from secondary reactions caused by the development of industry can be far greater than the gain which it obtains. This RATAU correspondent's conversation with K.M. Sytnik, UkSSR Academy of Sciences vice president and chairman of the UkSSR National Committee on the UNESCO "Man and the Biosphere" Program, concerns the importance today of in-depth analysis and of comprehensive well-thought out evaluation of ecological projects.

[Question] Today one hears all the more often that harmony between the natural environment and our economic activity requires great additional funds. Is this so?

[Answer] Here inertia in thinking is telling. Why are such outlays usually thought of as additional? If one does the accounting properly and approaches it in a statesman-like fashion, they turn out to be far less than the losses which the national economy could bear in the future due to ecological illiteracy. I could cite a very simple example. Imagine a plant, putting out sulfurous anhydride into the atmosphere which, falling with precipitation to the ground, is converted into sulfuric acid. Understandably, the harvests in nearby farms begin to decline.

From narrow departmental viewpoints, more perfect cleaning installations are unprofitable. However, you see, the approach should be completely different. If one takes the saved agricultural production into consideration, all additional outlays will be repaid with interest. In other words, modern cleaning installations, comprehensive use of raw materials, and waste-free and water-saving technologies are both more economical and more ecological. What

is more expensive today by no means signifies what is more expensive on the whole.

[Question] However, even projects which have undergone ecological expert examination often suffer from short-sightedness. Are not thoughts of short-term profit revealing themselves here?

[Answer] Unfortunately, there are cases in which not everything outlined in the project is strictly carried out. Sometimes builders make their own amendments: they take shortcuts, or skip something altogether. Yet little things do not exist in the ecology. Later one will have to pay for such economy, in both a direct and a figurative sense.

On the other hand, a number of important projects were based upon insufficiently sound forecasts. For example, let us consider the Dnepr reservoirs. The idea of their construction itself does not provoke any sort of opposition. After all, our "seas" have improved navigation conditions, have allowed us to acquire additional electrical energy, and accumulate water for irrigation. However, of course, it was possible not to flood so many meadows, forests and fertile lands. Moreover, in the shallow plains reservoirs, favorable conditions are created for the development of blue-green algae.

[Question] Konstantin Merkuryevich, what do you think about the idea of rebuilding the Dnepr 'seas'?

[Answer] Ecological errors are very difficult to correct. It would be necessary to collapse the banks, erect dams and deepen the reservoirs. Possibly, in time they will even have to be drained. Great expenditures will be required. Yet all this really is necessary. Nature does not forgive mistakes. The greater the changes made to the surrounding environment, the more carefully one should weigh all the "pros" and "cons." There should be no exceptions here of any sort.

[Question] Let us talk about specific projects such as, for example, the construction of a weir in the Dnepr-Bug estuary and of the Dunay-Dnepr canal. Is everything here sufficiently well-founded?

[Answer] Unfortunately, far from everything is. That is why I consider covering over the estuary to be premature. That is, in principle it is possible to use it more rationally, of course, but first we should solve the problem of more completely cleaning the water released into the Dnepr by metallurgical, chemical and other enterprises located below Cherkass. Otherwise, the fresh water, which will replace sea water in the estuary, will create an unfavorable ecological situation. I think that no less than 15-20 years will be required for the normalization of the Dnepr. After this, it would then be worthwhile to return to the idea of covering over the estuary and constructing the Dunay-Dnepr canal.

[Question] However, a great deal of money has already been spent.

[Answer] Both the residential buildings and other projects built in Nikolayev and Kherson Oblasts will not turn out to be superfluous for the region's economy. In general, a mistake has been made--have the courage to admit this. The more rapidly you begin to correct this, the better. A weir in the estuary should cost hundreds of millions of rubles. Having spent considerably less on cleaning up and restoring small rivers, reconstructing irrigation systems, and introducing water-saving technology, we will achieve no less weighty results. Saving water, as well as saving energy, is the most important trend in the development of the country's national economy.

Concerning today's projects, we can return to them at the beginning of the 21st century, which would already be on the next round of scientific and technical progress. This would not be simply a postponement, but a new qualitative level. Let us say, perhaps, that specialists have decided that sending water through pipes is more profitable than building a canal--it would preserve more fertile land. Possibly, they will give preference on the whole to freshening sea water...

Ecological expert examination should be performed by an authority from an independent state agency. It is necessary for ecologists to more closely and more actively cooperate with economists. It is not without reason that the words "ecology" and "economics" have the common root "ecos"--home. The future of all inhabitants of our great home--the Earth--depends on their interaction.

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CSO: 1800/740

INTERBRANCH S&T COOPERATION FACES OBSTACLES IN MOLDAVIA

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 11 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by Academician A. Andriyesh, Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, deputy chairman of the Council for Coordination of Republic Interbranch Scientific and Technical Programs: "A Step Forward, A Step in Place, or What is Hindering the Implementation of Interbranch Programs"; first two paragraphs are source introduction]

[Text] As emphasized at the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the restructuring represents a decisive turn towards science, a practical partnership between science and practice with the purpose of achieving higher end results, and the ability to place any undertaking upon a solid scientific base.

One of the true paths for solving this complex task is the all-round improvement of interbranch scientific and technical programs.

Interbranch scientific and technical programs enable us to solve such urgent problems of scientific and technical progress as the improvement of the interaction between science and production, the concentration of scientists' forces upon central economic problems, and the broad use of the achievements of fundamental science in the interests of practice. In substantiating the above, one could cite figures such as this: according to the results of work by the co-executors of interbranch programs in the 11th 5-year period, over 900 developments were introduced.

Yet at the same time, upon analyzing the work performed, one could in all certainty say that we, unfortunately, have not achieved the proper rates and scales for the introduction of completed developments. One of the reasons for this lies in the fact that we have not succeeded in achieving a proper mutual understanding with the leaders of ministries and departments. Many of them, fighting with words for an unconditional rapprochement with science and for close contacts with scientists, in reality, when the matter comes to the implementation of specific measures, display neither a true desire for genuine cooperation nor a proper persistence in mastering innovations.

To an equal degree, the above also relates to such an important problem as the participation of ministries and departments in creating a modern experimental-

production base. Many of the ministries, to put it simply, did not go to joint conferences of colleges and the MSSR Academy of Sciences Presidium for further discussions. This, in part, is how things stand with the "Melioratsiya" [Land Reclamation] program. The republic's Minvodkhoz to this day has not yet started the creation of an experimental field base. Yet, after all, the program stipulates the execution of over 90 tasks and participation in their development by many scientific establishments, which simply cannot be managed without such a base.

A paradoxical situation arises: interbranch scientific and technical programs were intended, above all, to serve production interests and to satisfy production needs. When the matter came to their practical implementation, unfounded delays were begun on the part of a number of ministries and departments. Moreover, there are cases on record in which ministries and departments refused to conclude economic contracts according to a previously agreed upon theme. Thus, for example, acted a former Minpishcheprom and Minplodoovoshchkhov vegetable farm, which had broken off the financing of a number of scientific research projects. One should note that even the procedure of concluding an economic contract itself is unjustifiably complicated in the present Gosagroprom as well.

What should scientists do in such situations? They must seek out consumers for their developments on the side, even for those which are carried out within the framework of republic programs. Hence yet another paradox arises: in the last five-year period, 48.3 percent of the overall volume of financing for economic contract work consisted of funds received from other regions of the country. Of course, it is wonderful that the developments of republic scientists are being readily accepted in other regions. However, it is regrettable that they do not find proper application here at home. After all, it is a question of science-intensive sectors such as the agroindustrial complex, instrument building, power engineering, light industry, etc.

I would like to note another point: the volume of economic contract work to a well-known extent also predetermines the structure of application of research results. Thus, of all the developments which started use during the 11th five-year period, 54 percent were applied at individual enterprises, 15 percent--in groups of enterprises, and only one third--in sectors.

It is thought that the creation of special sections for planning, coordination and application in ministries and departments (right now, such sections have been created in only seven of 25 ministries and departments) could promote the fuller utilization of the achievements of science.

One must not fail to mention the costs of "triple bookkeeping," which arose in the republic due to determining economic efficiency based on the application of innovations. Today, it is determined for the enterprise, for the developer, and for the CSA [Central Statistical Administration]. In such a situation, the application of the scientists' developments is transformed into some sort of personal reserve for the producers, which sometimes is not put into operation.

In the process of implementing interbranch scientific and technical programs, obstacles which hinder the development of a program-oriented planning method, such as the lack of financial levers for organizing and managing the programs, are brought to light. Discussions have been held on this for a long time and it would seem that everyone understands the importance of solving this problem, but, as it is said, the cart has still not budged. As a result, the programs drafted for the 12th 5-year period are not supported by "financial guarantees," which means that it is difficult to count upon the mass absorption by industry of scientific research results, obtained by scientists within the framework of interbranch programs.

The expenses of the organizational structure of the republic's scientific potential create serious difficulties in drafting and implementing programs. Sectorial and academic types of scientific establishments are absent in a number of important areas. The necessary volume of regional scientific research work is not being conducted in the areas of hydrology, hydraulic engineering and land reclamation. In electronics and instrument building there is an appreciable gap between fundamental research performed by the MSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Applied Physics, KGU and KPI, and the experimental-design work conducted by the republic's factories. The factory sector of science is also in need of reinforcement. Measures, outlined by directive agencies, open up an opportunity for the successful solution of these problems. The matter is one of using these opportunities fully.

The accumulated experience of work to implement interbranch programs suggests a need for a number of organizational-type corrections. For example, we came to the conclusion that it is inexpedient to include the solution of problems, which have no direct technical orientation and do not exert a substantial influence upon the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, among republic interbranch programs. In this connection, the list of interbranch programs for the 12th five-year period was revised and programs which were formed earlier were redrafted with a consideration of the accelerated development of their priority areas. This will enable us to concentrate scientific potential upon the first-priority development of technically oriented fundamental work, to ensure the development of science-intensive technical production, and to more efficiently solve the problems of the fuel and power and the agroindustrial complexes of the Moldavian SSR, of land reclamation and of water-resources construction. Thus, eight scientific and technical programs will be implemented in the present 5-year period.

I will not discuss the basic points of one program or another, since the leaders of problem councils will be doing this. I would merely like to note that each of them fully pursues a specific goal as a result. Thus, the implementation of the "Khraneniye" [Storage] program will enable us to reduce the loss of agricultural produce during harvesting, transport and storage by 20-30 percent. The achievement of this target will be a serious contribution to APK intensification.

Yet another important measure is the creation of interbranch scientific and technical centers for microelectronics, optoelectronics, gamete and cell selection, and others. It is important to emphasize that these centers will

enable us to substantially raise the level of research within the framework of interbranch programs and will motivate the labor of development workers.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that interbranch scientific and technical programs form a solid base for raising the rates of scientific and technical progress. Consequently, an interested attitude towards their fates should become the concern not only of ministries, departments and scientific establishments, but also of their party organizations. The fact is that the co-executors of the programs are alienated and are connected among themselves by virtually nothing. Under these conditions, most likely, it would be appropriate for the party organizations of scientific and production collectives and of sector staffs to establish corresponding practical contacts among themselves, and for councils, recently created in party gorkoms and raykoms to assist the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, to take the problem of party support for the implementation of interbranch programs under their constant control.

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BANKRUPTCY OF UZBEK PLANT DETAILED

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by PRAVDA VOSTOKA Special Correspondent R. Mukhametzyanov: "How a Plant Went Bankrupt"]

[Text] Bottling mineral water is not the most complex of industrial processes. It seems nothing could be simpler: the "raw material" is free of charge, it comes from a well on the property of the enterprise. The only thing that needs to be done to it is to cool it and oxygenate it, and then keep the bottles at ready and count the profits.

Profits....At the beginning of last year the Khamzinskiy mineral water bottling plant set a record of sorts. It owed twice as much as had been spent on its construction.

Organizational conclusions were drawn. A Shirokov was appointed the new director. In the party raykom they were convinced he would be able to cope: he had worked first as deputy director of the Altyarskiy oil refinery, then he became secretary of the party organization there; he had had plenty of experience. Shirokov felt confident of his powers and asked on his own to be transferred to the failing factory.

A year passed. The losses exceeded three million rubles. "Now it must be my turn to make way for someone else," says Shirokov with a sad smile.

His premonition had some foundation for it. He became the fourth director in the seven years of the plant's existence. Six chief engineers, ten chief accountants came and went during this time. And all this personnel reshuffling was until now almost the only type of "help" provided to the plant as a means for solving its numerous problems.

The plant's troubles started right after it was put into operation at the end of 1979. The troubles were "programmed" with numerous omissions and deviations from the master plan. During the first two years the plant could not meet the target figures even half way.

In no time the plant was deeply in debt. They had used their working assets and bank loans. The plant had no money to make payments. It became a chronic loser.

"A chronic loser" (in essence, a bankrupt) can survive because it feeds on regular subsidies. And after a powerful financial injection it might even recover with time. It is true, though, that the cost of such treatment is often higher than the worth of the basic funds of the plant and it would be cheaper to build a new one. But usually, that becomes evident when it is too late.

It is impossible to accept the system of cost accounting as the basis of economy without putting an end to such "chronic" waste. It is necessary to find a new approach to the problem, and it has been outlined in the draft law on state enterprise (association). What sanctions does it consider? A bank would have the right to declare insolvent an enterprise that is permanently in the red. If needs be, its operation can be stopped altogether. The suggested measures are rather strong, but they should reduce the number of parasite-enterprises.

But until the new law is adopted, the "bankrupts" will lead a carefree existence.

Five years ago the Khamzinskiy plant appeared in the bank's record, which means bankruptcy. But, in essence, it had not lost anything, its interests had not been infringed upon in any way. There were no delays in providing money for routine expenses. Workers and engineers got their salaries regularly. Whatever the plant needed for normal functioning was provided on time and in the required quantity. That included spare parts, transportation, power, etc.

And even more, the unprofitable plant even started to attract more attention. Representatives from oblast organizations and from the former Minpishcheprom [Ministry of the Food Industry] became frequent visitors; they tried to help as well as they could.

For the enterprise there were some advantages in this state of things. It developed a taste for a parasitic existence and did not try to curb its appetite, it took both what was and was not due it.

The target plans were amended. Various measures were instituted to help the plant get out of the blind alley. The plant was supplying daily reports on the telephone about output and other indicators. That was followed by the demand to step up the work. It did not help. Then the next personnel reshuffle would come and everything would start from the very beginning.

The plant employees got used to all that. They even tried to foresee what the next director would do: replace the shop foremen, start putting things in order and then, lose heart and begin to blame the incorrect actions of his predecessors. Many workers who indulged in cucumber growing were happy with this set up. Discipline did not interfere with their gardening.

A bolt struck out of the blue in 1985 when an attempt was made to bring some order into the plant's neglected finances. The plant was considered to have a debt of a little over two million rubles. In reality, it owed almost three times as much. In all those years the debt had been snowballing.

After the audit they started to look for a way out of the situation. There was just one way possible, to write off the debt and to give new working assets to the plant which would enable it to get on its feet. And it did get on its feet. The minister himself took control over the situation. While they were processing the necessary paperwork in a hurry, the minister was relieved of his duties.

The next year the ministry was disbanded and the plant together with its debts and unresolved problems came under the jurisdiction of Gosagroprom [State Agroindustrial Committee].

The day when Shirokov sat down behind the director's desk was not the best day for the plant. In March production had been stopped by order of Gosnadzor, since they had discovered serious violations of bottling procedures.

The gaps were patched up somehow and production was restarted.

The plant even met the April target figures and then started skidding. Mineral water bottling changes its tempo according to the season. Production peaks in the summer months usually, but the plant was in no condition to meet this peak demand.

Things being that critical, the oblast agroprom started seriously examining the problems of the enterprise. After an overall inspection, the causes for the chronic problems were established: low qualifications of the personnel, poor maintenance service, disorderly accounting.

According to the inventory, the plant had twenty power trucks, two-thirds of them idle due to lack of spare parts. Account records indicated seven and a half million bottles at the warehouse. They were recounted four times, but about two million of these bottles could not be found for anything -- a discrepancy to the tune of about 400 thousand rubles. After all those years and after all the personnel reshuffles which destroyed the attitude of personal responsibility, it is very difficult, even for the investigators, to find all the "loose" ends.

"We did all we could," says Kh. Sadykov, assistant chairman of the oblast agroprom. "The plant should not have any grievances against us."

Indeed, the plant has no complaints about lack of attention. From time to time the oblast agroprom sends repairmen, accountants, and other experts there who can provide assistance. Representatives of the republic Gosagroprom also come there and spend weeks at the plant. But just as before, production continues to be irregular.

There were attempts made to provide more substantial help to the plant: they collected 1.3 million rubles from the more profitable Agroprom enterprises and gave the money to the plant to pay its debts. But that was obviously insufficient.

Then there appeared another way of solving the problem. It was suggested to incorporate the Khamzinskiy plant into the Ferganapivo association. But the association was barely afloat itself and with the addition of such a load could easily go under.

The old managerial style went bankrupt together with the plant. The "masters" are new, but their methods are old: official visitors come to the plant, there is a lot of activity, but the results do not change. In 1986 the total deficit of the plant exceeded one million rubles, but this year it will probably go over two million. And it will continue to grow in arithmetical progression if there are no fundamental changes.

And now about Shirkov, the new director. Contradicting opinions exist about him. Some people think that he has done a lot in one year: the discipline has become more strict, public organizations have stepped up their activity, there are changes in re-equipment. And if he could not achieve more, it was not his fault, he had no opportunity to do it. Others have a different point of view. Which is the correct one?

"It's a paradox, you cannot get the money to pull the plant up, but there is enough of it to support its parasitic existence." There is a look of deep bitterness in Shirokov's eyes. "This year the plan is 1.2 million rubles worth of output. If we meet this figure, the money won't be sufficient even to pay the bank fines. And that is without taking into account the debt to the bank which itself exceeds six million rubles. Does the plant have the resources to get out of this hole by itself? The answer to this question was as obvious yesterday as it was five years ago."

"It is true, without our help the plant cannot improve," agreed the officials in the oblast agroprom. "We will probably find a way of doing this."

"The plant is in critical condition," agrees A. Alimbayev, head of the Uzbek SSR Gosagroprom Brewery and Non-Alcoholic Beverage Production Department. "To correct it we need to put a real master at the head of the plant."

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GEORGIAN RESORT 'HALF EMPTY' DUE TO RADIATION RUMORS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 August 1987 carries on page 9 under the title "A Trip to Shovi" V. Mardaleishvili's 900-word article about his own fact-finding trip to that mountain resort district in Oni Rayon, which suffered terribly from last winter's disasters. Just as bad for the district's economy have been widespread rumors of "very high radiation levels" there. The author's friends, in fact, warned him against going but could not cite any substantiation in support of their fears. Rumors of this sort are especially damaging, considering that the population has been spooked enough by real disasters. A resort director told the author that facilities are barely half filled, even though "we measured radiation levels several times and found them to be normal."

Elsewhere in the article, the author notes that since it was founded in the 1920s, the Shovi resort has had little development and so has not reached its potential; children's accommodations, for example, are rather skimpy. In this connection he scoffs at the perennial self-disparaging notion among some Georgians that "if it were turned over to outsiders the place would really boom."

GEORGIAN RUMORS OF 'POISON MELONS' DEBUNKED, CONFIRMED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 August 1987 carries on page 4 under the title "Melons Are Not Poison" a 300-word item by Vakhtang Chrdileli investigating rumors that numerous persons, including quite a few children, have had to go to the hospital after eating "poison melons." The reporter obtained statements from three health experts debunking the rumors. They are Guram Kerashvili, chief physician of the republic's Infectious Diseases Hospital; Ludmila Uberi, chief physician of the Childrens Infectious Diseases Hospital; and Mikheil Elitashvili, deputy chief physician of the republic Sanitation-Epidemiology Station.

Kerashvili notes that there have been several cases of patients claiming that they got sick after eating melons, but in each case the victims had also eaten other foods, including certain ones that spoil rapidly in hot weather. Uberi agrees, and in addition advises persons to wash all fruits and vegetables that grow on the ground, for they could be soiled by fertilizer or chemicals; melons themselves, of course, are not toxic.

Elitashvili adds the assurance that "poison has not been injected in any melons." So, the editors urge, "go ahead and enjoy eating melons!"

On 13 August, AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI carries on page 4 a 1,600-word follow-up to the original item. It was prompted by a letter from a Tbilisi woman who is worried and confused by conflicting reports about the matter and submits to the editors an article appearing in the 4 August edition of the Kutaisi newspaper KUTAISI, in which an expert confirms harmful levels of nitrates in melon crops and some other vegetables. For their part, AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI's editors plead that they are not capable of judging the validity of either claim but that they are convinced the public is justifiably concerned and has a right to examine both arguments.

The KUTAISI piece, titled "Bazaar, Consumer, Product. Doubt or Reality?" is an interview between Ts. Shalashvili and Tariel Svanadze, chief physician with the Kutaisi Sanitation-Epidemiology Station. Svanadze reports that melons taken from the Central Kolkhoz Bazaar between 17 and 22 July were analyzed in his laboratory and found to have nitrate levels 4-4.5 times above the acceptable norm, which is 54 mg/kg. The findings matched similar analyses of cucumbers and tomatoes in March. In all cases, the owners of such produce were prohibited from selling them, and relevant rayon sanitation-epidemiology stations were notified (most of the produce in question came from Signakhi, Tsiteltskaro, Kvareli, and Sagaredzho rayons and the Tskaltubo district; nitrate levels in the latter ran as high as 230 mg/kg). Zonal agrochemical labs are supposed to monitor farm chemical applications and levels in crops, but either such labs are nonexistent in many places or they are not doing their job. The Kutaisi station, in fact, has been called upon to analyze a lot of produce brought in from other rayons and even from outside the republic. In short, much of the problem stems from lack of responsibility up and down the line, from local stations to higher monitoring bodies. High crop yields are desirable, of course, but not at the expense of human health. Incidentally, it is impossible to detect nitrate levels without laboratory analysis. Since many Kutaisians have family and friendship ties to the surrounding countryside, it is imperative that farmers be aware that they could be harming relatives, friends, and themselves by not complying with established chemical dosages. It is also up to the media and the public to prevent corruption in these matters.

Svanadze adds that farm products for sale in the state shops [torgs] and co-op outlets have been found to be similarly dangerous, and he advises consumers not to eat them. Finally, he dismisses widespread rumors that there is any link between this problem and radiation levels, which are rather low in Georgia.

GEORGIANS DEBATE BIG DAM PROJECT ON KURA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 August 1987 carries on page 3 a 3,200-word debate on the pros and cons of a project for a major dam on the Kura River at its confluence with the Uraveli near the town of Minadze, Akhaltsikhe Rayon. A brief editorial introduction states that the

debate is presented in the spirit of glasnost. A map shows the location of the dam site and important towns in the vicinity.

Against the project is Candidate of Philology Merab Beridze, who was born in the district and is familiar with its topography and history. One thing the natural disasters of the past year taught us, he says, is that "nature does not forgive" man's ecological mistakes. He quotes from a recent article by biosphere expert Professor Givi Tumanishvili to the effect that Georgia's narrow river valleys are too fragile to tamper with, witness inter alia the dire climatic results (higher local humidity and consequent greater snowfalls) of the deforestation necessary for the construction of the Zhinvali Hydrocomplex upriver from Tbilisi. Beridze is also much concerned about the ecological effects of the Minadze project and the "drowning" of the beautiful valleys upriver from it--25 kilometers up the Kura and 12 up the Uraveli. Moreover, the reservoir will drown the historic village of Rustavi (the homeland, legend has it, of Georgia's national bard Shota Rustaveli), threaten the town of Aspindza (the rayon center), and the resulting higher humidity will eventually destroy the magnificent 13th-century cave city of Vardzia nearby. Another major concern is that the whole district is seismically active, as last spring's terrible earthquakes attested. Beridze calls on concerned citizens and specialists to oppose the project.

The opposing, pro-project view is argued by Anzor Chitanava, director of the Tbilisi Hydrological Planning Institute. In his view, man must use nature for his own good purposes but, of course, with minimum damage to it. The Kura is Georgia's most important river, supplying as it does a large part of Tbilisi's and eastern Georgia's drinking, industrial, and irrigation water. But the flow fluctuates considerably from season to season, and in the winter cannot meet all that district's water requirements. It must, therefore, be regulated (seasonal flood control is another consideration). The Minadze reservoir's capacity will only have to be 600 million cubic meters--assuming more rational water use and conservation in the future.

Project planning is presently divided into two stages: technical-economic substantiation in 1988-1989, and actual planning [proyektirovaniye] in 1990-1991. Chitanava adduces a number of arguments proving that the Minadze location is the best one (further upstream or downstream locations are ruled out). There is a great deal of research and study to be done with respect to seismic conditions, archeology, shoreline soil conditions, and other matters. He also makes brief reference to other future projects, relatively small dams, on the Liakhvi [a tributary to the Kura near Gori] and the Kvabliani [a tributary further upstream that runs through Akhaltsikhe].

Chitanava counters several of Beridze's important claims: The town of Rustavi will be protected from inundation by a dike [damba], and parts of Aspindza by concrete walls. The cave city of Vardzia will remain untouched, and the local humidity rise will be insignificant because of the relatively small size of the reservoir.

Further on the plus side, Chitanava emphasizes the numerous economic and social benefits to be derived, including more housing, infrastructure, industry, and the like.

DETAILS GIVEN ON CAUCASUS RAILROAD PROJECT EMPLOYMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 August 1987 carries on page 2 a 700-word item titled "Gia Gogodze and His Friends," in which Elgudzha Avaliani, deputy chief of Kavkaztonnelstroy's Construction Administration, and Gela Makharadze, Komsomol headquarters chief for the project, answer questions about employment on the building of the Caucasus Mountain Railroad. Applicants are to submit to Kavkaztonnelstroy personal information concerning their specialty, rating, and marital status. Applications will be reviewed and applicants notified. A medical examination certifying fitness for mountain and underground work will be needed. The work will be organized on a 15-day "watch method," with workers living in Barisakho, Maragoskari, and Zhinvali in well-appointed accommodations with all the necessary services. Bus commuting from Tbilisi to Barisakho will be provided as well. As of 1 August, Kavkaztonnelstroy is on a collective contract basis, and average wages are to range from 250 to 350 rubles per month. In addition to construction workers, service personnel such as barbers, cooks, and salespersons will be needed.

Other information includes: A khozraschet section has been set up on the northern segment. A total of 33 young families are participating in the construction of a youth housing complex in Didi Digomi [a Tbilisi suburb], to be ready for occupancy in early 1988. In Ordzhonikidze, North Ossetia, remodeling is underway on a secondary school to accommodate the children of Georgian workers there. At present, the 2,000 workers who are already engaged in preparation projects include 300 Komsomol members from various rayons, but chiefly from Dusheti Rayon through which the future railroad is to pass. A Preparatory Faculty has been set up in the Tbilisi Polytechnic Institute to train Komsomol members for the work.

NEW TOWN BEING BUILT FOR GEORGIAN DISASTER REFUGEES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 August 1987 carries on page 2 Tamaz Elbakidze's 500-word article, titled "Life Is Being Built," concerning a new village to accommodate 365 Svan families (around 2,000 persons) displaced from their homes by last winter's disasters [in Mestia Rayon]. The site, on 126 hectares about 7 kilometers from Marneuli, was selected after careful preliminary study by geologists, topographers, and planners. The project schedule is a tight one, and work is already underway. The Svan villagers will live in two-story houses of two to six rooms each. A secondary school, kindergarten, department store, service shops, athletic facilities, a club, and other amenities, also gas, central heating, telephones, and radio will be provided. Some details are given on particular building contractors and their tasks. The transplanted Svans will be able to move in sometime early in 1988.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

KAZAKH FAMILY AGRICULTURAL CONTRACTORS HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 9 July 1987 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial entitled "Family Contact Labor." The editorial discusses agricultural labor contracting with family units, a method of labor use and organization which the editorial sees as highly productive and useful, and an important method for exploiting unexploited labor resources in the future. Managers of some agricultural organizations and units are, however, faulted for not doing enough to encourage this and other new approaches.

KAZAKH EDITORIAL ON VEGETABLE, FRUIT STORAGE PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 11 July 1987 carries on page 1 a 700-word boldface editorial entitled "Good Storage for New Products." The editorial castigates delays in building warehouses and other storage facilities for vegetables and fruits now being produced in abundance in the KaSSR as part of renewed efforts to solve food shortages. As a result, the editorial shows, storage capacity is far below needs in many areas, meaning potential major winter supply problems.

In the city of Alma-Ata, for example, there exist only 92,000 tons of storage capacity (20,000 tons of this is unusable) with 126,500 tons needed for the city of one million. Some 40,000 tons of capacity still remains incomplete in spite of the urgent need. In some areas--the problem occurs in most parts of Kazakhstan--the shortage of capacity is still more severe; in Uralsk City, for example, only 2,000 of a needed 12,000 tons of capacity is available. The editorial ends by calling for a crash building program to solve the difficulty.

KaSSR: WOLVES CONTINUE TO THREATEN LIVESTOCK

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 3 July 1987 carries on page 11 a 1,300-word article by Qayrat Alimbekov, published under the rubric "We Return to Subjects Already Written About," entitled "The Wolves Are Increasing in Numbers, What Do the Hunters Say?" The article renews complaints about the rapid increase in the wolf population in recent years and a failure by hunters, and by the authorities responsible for the hunters, to respond to the problem. According to Alimbekov, wolves are no small problem, and in fact do enormous damage to the national economy by destroying large numbers of livestock. The average wolf, for example, can consume as much as 1.5 tons of meat a year and kill and eat thousands of sheep when its natural prey are not available.



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